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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. NO. 46.

## The Daily Commercial.

## LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

### UNION TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

### Allegheny County Out of Doors.

### Display of Fireworks and Music.

### Public Buildings Illuminated.

### Enthusiasm of the Masses

### Satirical Devices and Tottering Platforms.

### Every Ward in the Line.

### A Night of Jubilee in Pittsburgh.

### No Chance for the Copperheads.

### Grand Union of Town and Country.

### The Fire Department Out in Its Strength.

### Fifty Thousand People on the Streets.

### Scenes, Mottoes and Incidents.

It there had been the slightest doubt upon the minds of any person either in Allegheny County or out of it, as to the sound Union sentiment of our people, the scene presented by the loyal men who turned out in procession along our principal thoroughfares last night, must have been sufficient to dispel even the remotest vestige of such a feeling. For days the committees of wards and townships were in continous council of preparation for the demonstration which was made last night, and the tens of thousands of men, women and children who lined the sidewalks, and who filled the windows of private dwellings, stores and public buildings along the line of parade, with their thrilled and beating hearts, gave token of the glorious fact that throughout this whole region the country has nothing to fear from the disloyalty of the people. That there are copperheads in our midst and all around us is undeniable, but they are, after all, about as scarce in such a Union community as a few needles in a very large haystack.

Last night some idle boys, who do not go to school and avoid every church, and who would, by reason of neglect, ignore the Sabbath if it did not come in spite of them, ventured upon enjoying themselves by shouting their ineffective cheers for "Little Mac," but the feeble attempts only served to remind the spectators of the hopelessness of the rebel cause either at home or in the field—of the awful collapse that awaits the Copperhead party.

"Little Mac" was "done up" in every style, like oysters, but nowhere in the whole line of procession could he be seen on a platform. Both he and the platform were represented in various shapes, but never together, except when he was endeavoring to stand on the broken pieces of the peace-d concern.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE SCENE.

For several days, as we have said, the local Committees were engaged in getting up devices and in arranging their trimmings generally for the demonstration. Flags and lanterns were in demand beyond the ability of dealers to supply up to the last moment.

FRIENDS FROM THE COUNTRY

Flocked to the city, and when they failed to find accommodation with friends filled up our hotels. Railroads and steamboats were crowded with Union men and women crowding to our city to see the grand demonstration of the crisis, and to add by their presence to the already existing enthusiasm of the Alleghenians.

SPECIAL TRAINS

Were run on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday, and not a car too many was furnished for there was a passenger for every seat, and every seat was filled by a loyal passenger.

THE PROCESSION.

There could not have been less than six thousand persons in the line of procession, and nearly two thousand of these were on horseback. In addition to these were about one hundred and eighty carriages and wagons all well loaded, the former with enthusiastic loyal ladies, who have already contributed of their abundance to the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, and the latter loaded with men, women, boys and girls, who appeared intensely delighted with the honor they shared in being in the Union procession. In addition to these there were hundreds of ecstatic boys who insisted on taking part in the display, inasmuch as they would not be able to vote. They were determined to carry a flag, a lantern, a torch or a Roman candle, anything so that they could have a "hand in" at the death of "Little Mac" and his Seymour "friends."

YOUNG AMERICA

Was therefore out in its strength, and that portion of the juvenile population which was not in line was divided up into sections, as if by common consent, celebrating the occasion with as enthusiasm which served as a thrilling response to those who were in the procession.

THE TRANSPARENCIES.

Carried were of various and original design. They are referred to in another part of our report. We can only say in reference to this department of the procession, that for more than two weeks, every artist in or about the city of Pittsburgh was busily engaged in the preparation of devices of all descriptions having the slightest bearing upon the occasion. As the supply was unequal to the demand there were fewer transparencies in the line than otherwise would have been.

THE CHARACTER OF THE PROCESSION.

Unlike the Copperheads, the Unionists who took part in the procession last night contented themselves with cheering their own cause, their own candidates, and their own friends. Not a hoot, nor a hiss, nor a groan, was heard from one end of the line to the other as they passed the headquarters, or the residence of any one of the enemy's representatives. There was a degree of self-respect, and regard for public decency and good order, which we have seldom seen evinced by large bodies of men under similar circumstance. That is a characteristic in last night's procession of which we are proud to boast—it was respectable.

A STRANGE CONTRAST.

The Copperhead Headquarters at the corner of Smithfield and Fifth streets, could not be said to be hung in darkness, for the spirit of the Union shone out over it, and under it, as if to redeem the very bricks and mortar of the building from the taint of disloyalty and of treason. The upper floor of the building, occupied as the

NEWSBOYS' HOME,

Had a couple of flags out at every window, and the boys of the Home amused themselves as the procession passed by firing off rockets, Roman candles, and blue lights. They kept up this fire during the whole time the Union phalanx was passing out of Smithfield into Fifth street.

THE COPPERHEAD ROOM

Was very appropriately dark inside. This was undoubtedly the work of design and was, of course, the particular method of that singular crooked generation of vipers of showing that in the midst of light they are in darkness, and dwell in the shadow of Death.

POKING THEM UP.

Mr. J. R. Dickie, of the "Eldorado," had the floor immediately under the Democratic (?) Headquarters illuminated with a profusion of lanterns, bearing the insignia of the Union, and sending upward some rays of honest truth to bring out in bold relief the utter darkness of the dark scene above. Between the newsboys and Mr. Dickie, the Headquarters of the Cops were presented to the public view like the black spot we remember seeing on the map of the United States to show the difference between enlightenment and degradation—liberty and slavery.

THE MILITARY HEADQUARTERS

Of General Rowley were tastefully decorated with flags and lanterns, and ladies who filled the windows saluted the paraders with pyrotechnic displays at intervals.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE

Was appropriately and profusely hung all over with flags and parti-colored lanterns bearing the Union shield, the Stars and Stripes, and the names of Lincoln and Johnson. Rockets and Roman candles were thrown out of the windows in great abundance amid the cheers and the shouts of the assembled multitude on the sidewalks and the passing processionists.

THE U. S. MARSHALL'S OFFICE.

The office of the United States Marshal was decorated in a becoming manner, like all the other public buildings, and from the windows behind the lanterns peered out the faces of some fair Union sisters, who waved their handkerchiefs to the men in procession.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS' CHAMBERS

Were likewise adorned in a handsome manner by Chinese lanterns bearing the names of Lincoln and Johnson, and flags bearing the same very patriotic names.

THE POST OFFICE.

The Post Office was illuminated with candles from the inside.

ALLEGHENY CITY HALL.

The City Hall of Allegheny was most magnificently illuminated, and the outside was splendidly decorated with Union flags and Chinese lanterns. The appearance of this exhibition was most charming, and elicited cheer after cheer by the various bodies who passed that way. Crowds of citizens repaired thither to view it, and came away richly gratified.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Was tastefully ornamented with miniature banners and Chinese lanterns, which were spread all over the front of the building, looking like a very pleasant light in the midst of the surrounding darkness.

THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE.

The display at the COMMERCIAL office presented a scene which was fairy-like. Chinese lanterns of every shape, and Lincoln and Johnson transparencies were hung out from every window, interspersed with miniature flags bearing the names of the Union candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The mammoth flag of the COMMERCIAL establishment was hung in the middle of the street on a line running from the office to the Government offices on the opposite side of the street. Our compositors celebrated the "passing event" by firing a cannon on the sidewalk and creating a good deal of merriment and amusement among the bystanders who eagerly called for "another shot." A very abundant display of pyrotecnics was made, rockets and roman candles being continually fired as the Union ranks filed past the building.

ALONG THE MONONGAHELA.

The scene along the Monongahela, as the procession passed up from the lower part of the city, was an inspiriting one. The sight was acknowledged from the opposite side of the river by persons sending up rockets in friendly salutation, every such demonstration being responded to by the manly cheers of the moving mass of torch-bearing Unionists.

THE STEAMBOAT LION

Was the only one we observed which was lighted up for the occasion. She made a very tasteful display of transparencies and lights, and elicited cheers from the paraders and spectators. The reflection of the torchlights on the surface of the river was an inspiriting sight, and would have set on fire the heart of any artist who might have viewed it.

THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE

Was covered with lanterns and flags, and the balconies and windows were crowded with ladies and gentlemen who waved their hats and handkerchiefs in graceful salutation as the "liguts" of the occasion passed that point.

THE GIRARD HOUSE,

Occupied by the soldiers, was illuminated from top to bottom, every window being covered with red, white and blue paper, with candles behind.

The building occupied by C. P. Markle, No. 33 Smithfield street, was tastefully decorated.

UNION HEADQUARTERS.

The Union Headquarters at Concert Hall, in Fifth street, was lighted up and a constant display of fireworks was kept up as the procession moved along in front.

From the extensive store of Collins & McFarland a generous display of fireworks was made.

In front of the establishment of Oliver McClintock, in Fifth street, was an magnificent pyramid of these lanterns, which attracted considerable attention.

In the window of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine establishment was a miniature marine and Mrs. Tom Thumb sitting at work with it, much to the delight of crowds of spectators who gathered about the window. Outside was a display of flags and lanterns.

Geo. Cox & Co. displayed their large flag, and had their whole establishment lighted up, and a host of handsome ladies gracing their windows, and saluting the men in the line.

G. & Hussey & Co. had their establishment appropriately illuminated.

The establishments of Wm. Schuelman, lithographer, Emmerling, McClain & Co., and Gray, Poisel & Rese were hung all over with Chinese lanterns, with the Union colors and the names of Lincoln and Johnson.

John L. Roberts, jeweller and watch dealer, had the following expression of sentiment over the entrance of his store:

"All honor to our soldiers;
They vote as they fight,
And they fight like gods."

Supported with the names of Grant, Meade, Sheridan, Sherman, Thomas, Hooker and Negley at one end, and Farragut, Porter, Winslow, Foote, Dupont and Butler at the other end.

Hare's Hotel was covered all over with Union lanterns and flags, and presented an exceedingly lively appearance.

All along Liberty street, Penn street, and some of the other streets, residences and places of business were appropriately decorated with illuminating lanterns, such as were displayed in other portions of the city.

THE LENGTH OF THE PROCESSION.

Owing to the prospect of a storm, the immense body of men in the procession walked fast, so in many cases as close as eight abreast, and at this rate was over an hour passing this office.

THE STORM

Which was anticipated, did come, just as the last of the procession passed our windows, a circumstance for which we are sorry, but the people of Allegheny county have been caught in storms before, and have proved to be hardened—and what is more to be pitied, softened by ordinary rain, nor worked like putty after the manner of the "Koppurheds."

There were many illuminations and particular displays which we would like to have referred to, but our space set apart for this demonstration will not permit us to indulge further in that direction. So we give place to the procession itself.

### The Procession.

The different delegations formed in the order announced by the Committee of Arrangements, the right resting on the corner of Water and Wood streets, from which point the procession started in the following order:

CHIEF MARSHAL,
GEORGE McCOOK, M. D.
AIDS.

JOHN H. STEWART, JOHN M. HARE, COL. T. M. BAYNE, CAPT. JAMES McGILL, DR. A. H. GROSS, COL. HAMILTON, ESQ., G. E. SLOCUM, JOHN SMITLEY, HUGH RICHARDSON, JOHN W. HARPER, J. T. SHANE, GEORGE IRWIN, WM. WOODS, R. W. MACKEY, JOHN F. DRAVO,

### First Division.

FIRST WARD.

Joseph Ross, Chief Marshal, assisted by a number of aids.

The procession was headed by the First ward, which formed on Water street, the right resting on Wood. The Eagle steamer, drawn by six brown horses, with six signal lights, occupied the extreme right. The engine was gaily decorated with flags, banners and lanterns. The hose carriage was drawn by four horses. The Central Glee Club occupied the Eagle wagon, which was drawn by four horses; following was a two horse wagon, containing firework, and a hose carriage drawn by eight horses, in uniform, made up the display of the Eagle, which was a most creditable affair. A very large delegation on foot, carrying torch-lights, lanterns, transparencies and banners, with an unusual number of appropriate mottoes, came next. A large transparency was borne on a wagon representing on one of its sides two soldiers, with muskets, saying, "We propose to fight it out;" on the other a picture of the iron-clad steamer Dictator, with the words, "Peace Commissioner." Another side represented Abraham Lincoln holding in his hand the Constitution. On the fourth side a representation of a cannon, with the motto, "Union Peace Commissioner."

The Vulcan brought up the left of the delegation with a hose carriage, drawn by four bay horses, the steamer by six grey horses, and a hose carriage drawn by seventy-five members, dressed in fancy red round pants and fire hats and capes. The hose carriage drawn by four horses contained a transparency representing a monument, on one side of which was the inscription "Our gallant dead, who have fallen in the defense of our glorious country." On the other: "Colonel Black and Creighton; Maj. Poland; Captains Sake, Hampton, Chapman and L. Harper; Lieutenants Moodey, Anderson" and others.

SECOND WARD.

C. W. Oswon, Marshal—The Second Ward formed on First street, the right resting on Liberty street. At the head of the procession came the Duquesne hose carriage, drawn by fifty men, wearing the uniform of the company; the engine, four black horses followed, wagon drawn by four horses filled with wounded soldiers; wagon with large transparency, on one side of which was a representation of McClellan dressed as a circus rider trying to ride two poor horses, labelled "Chicago Platform"; on the other Mack's letter of acceptance, with a clown standing at the foot-board exclaiming, "can't you hold on to them both after November," and on the large letters, "Little Mac's last feat in equestation." On one end was "Second Ward good for 350 majority," on the other a picture of Gen. Jackson addressing Calhoun, saying, "By the eternal the Union must and shall be preserved." A very large delegation with torches, lanterns, transparencies, banners, &c., made up the delegation.

THIRD WARD.

Ben. W. Morgan, Marshal; Aids, William White, D. H. Hall, Jno. Keyser, Jno. Daub, A. McFighe, and William Simpson.

The Third Ward made a fine display. The Neptune engine and reel, handsomely festooned with wreaths, decorated with flags and banners, and drawn by horses, took part in the Third Ward procession. Among the banners carried by this delegation was one bearing the inscriptions: "Third Ward, Pittsburgh, will do its duty"—"Don't vote for Little Mac; he slept on the gunboat." The Third Ward made a handsome turn out.

FOURTH WARD.

William Tomlinson, Marshal.

The Allegheny Fire Company, pioneers in front, reel, drawn by the members dressed in dark clothes, red capes and hats; steamer drawn by four horses, and reel by four mules; wagon containing the Goddess of Liberty, surrounded by flowers, wreath, and variegated Chinese lanterns. Among the banners was one bearing the inscription: "Hurrah for Free Maryland, and our new State Nevada." A picture representing McClellan in his two horse act; a likeness of Little Mac, with the inscription—"Under fire at last," and a representation of a Lincoln shell causing him to make fast time to get out of the way. A band of martial music accompanied the delegation.

FIFTH WARD.

Colonel John P. Glass, Marshal, with the following assistants: Major W. Crawford, jr., Alex. M'Clintock, Major Felix G. Negley, John Graham, Samuel Carothers, Henry George, Thomas Harris, Colonel Joseph Reyd, James Scott, John Bradley, David Adams, John H. Jones, George Portzel, Wm. P. Miller, John Miller, F. Kirsch, Thomas Henderson, Charles Kirsch, and Jacob Thomas.

This Ward made a good display, the procession being headed by a delegation from Hussey, Wells & Co.'s steel Works, the transparencies, &c., gotten up entirely by the clerks of the establishment, C. J. Rinehart being chief artist. Among the banners bearing appropriate mottoes, we may mention the following: "We'll give the Devil his Jews," "Old Abe and the Union," "Puddlers' wages in 1849, $3 50 per day; in 1864, $9 per day." A banner representing Old Abe telling Little Mac a joke; a picture of Geo. B. McClellan representing the jack of Spades. The delegates were all in wagons, some thirty in number.

SIXTH WARD.

A. G. McCandless; Marshal; Aides—Elijah Hays and Jacob H. Walker.

The Sixth Ward turned out in force, numbering over three hundred torches, Chinese lanterns, etc., headed by martial music. A wagon drawn by two horses, containing fire works; another wagon contained a fine likeness of Old Abe, encircled by a wreath of flowers, with pendent wreathes, a portrait from like Union ladies to the loyal young men of the ward; a third wagon contained a large transparency with the following mottos: "Sixth Ward good for 1,000 majority." "Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut with their gallant and victorious armies will dictate terms of peace to rebels in arms." "Two governments cannot exist in these United States. The Constitution as it is, and the Union as it will be must and shall be preserved." "Lincoln and Johnson. Let the oppressed go free; for this wise purpose have we brought the ship, Alabama." The American Central Glee Club accompanied the delegation in a wagon.

SEVENTH WARD.

M. K. Moorhead, Marshal; Aids—H. P. Ford, and S. W. Johnston.

The Seventh Ward made a handsome turnout, carrying banners and transparencies, on which were inscribed appropriate mottoes.

EIGHTH WARD.

This Ward, the name of whose marshal we did not learn, and next in order, bearing a banner with the inscription, "The Eagle good for 250 Union majority." "Peace Commissioners—Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, Defenders of the Constitution and the Union." The delegation bearing torches, etc., was large, and carried appropriate banners.

NINTH WARD.

M. G. Davis, Marshal—Aids, Joseph H. Nobbs, James B. Young, David McClelland and M. Edwards.

This ward made a good turn out. In the ranks were over one hundred returned soldiers and an ambulance containing a number of wounded soldiers. The Independence Fire Co's. reel, tastefully decorated, led the ward. The Eagle, with the motto "We reverence the purity of the ballot box" was borne in the procession. A large number of citizens made up the delegation, which brought up the rear of the Pittsburgh ward delegations.

The draymen, carters and wagoners, to the number of 250 followed on horseback, wearing pink sashes, carrying torches and bearing a banner with the inscription "Ho! Little Mac, the Draymen are Coming." There was also a wagon containing a number of young ladies, which turned out was a German delegation which attracted much attention.

LAWRENCEVILLE

followed in the rear of the draymen, and made a good display. Among the banners carried in this delegation was one "Lawrenceville good for 150 majority." "Our Peace Commissioners: Grant, Sherman and Sheridan." "War until Victory—Peace through Victory."

EAST LIBERTY.

The East Liberty delegation on horseback, with torches, brought up the rear of the First Grand Division of the Procession. It made a fine display.

### Second Division.

FIRST WARD, ALLEGHENY.

The patriots of this ward turned out nobly and made an imposing display. Wm. McKee was chief Marshal, and Capts. T. Rodgers and McGill, aids. The delegation was headed by the La Belle band, of the ward, followed by the Hope steam fire engine company. The steamer, which was drawn by ten horses, with ornaments and lamps, was decorated with Chinese lanterns, and Bengal fires were burned from the smoke stack. The hose carriage, tastefully adorned, and drawn by four horses, followed, and the Hope company, followed, drawn by horses. The Allegheny brewery wagon, drawn by four horses and filled with men bearing banners and torches came next. A large delegation of citizens on foot, carrying upwards of two hundred torches, closed this display. Among the banners carried in this delegation was one bearing the inscription, "In Memory of Gunboat McClellan:"

"Beneath this stone lies Little Mac,
The Chicago Platform broke his back."

SECOND WARD.

The delegation from this ward made a fine show. The Chief Marshal was Thomas Scandrett, assisted by several aids. The Second Ward Hose Company led the delegation, and had their carriage surrounded by lanterns of variegated colors. A large wagon, in the front of which was carried a locomotive reflector, drawn by four horses, contained engineers at the throttle valves of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway. The wagon was decorated with flags and lanterns, and a banner carried upon it bore the inscription, "Law and order and a due obedience to the laws." Quite a number of carriages, containing patriotic ladies and gentlemen of the ward, followed.

THIRD WARD.

This Ward turned out a very large delegation, and was headed by the Germania Steam Fire Engine Company. The engine, which was appropriately ornamented, was drawn by horses. There were some three hundred torches borne by the delegation, and a transparency announced that the ward was good for five hundred Union majority.

FOURTH WARD.

This ward made an elegant display throughout, and was marshaled by John A. Myler. The procession was headed by a hose carriage, on which was seated a little girl, surrounded with Chinese lanterns. A large transparency announced "No Alliance with Traitors." The Columbia Hook and Ladder Company, with their truck, followed. The truck was fitted up and covered with muslin, on which were painted appropriate inscriptions. Then came a gun carriage with cannon mounted, a banner stating that "wounded guns were turned out." A banner carried by a number of returned soldiers stated that "We vote as we fight." Other banners bore the inscriptions "The spirit of Washington still lives." "There can be but two parties, patriots and traitors.—Douglas."

MANCHESTER BOROUGH.

The borough of Manchester made a handsome display, carrying a banner on which was inscribed "Manchester goes for 190 Union majority."

RESERVE TOWNSHIP.

This township sent in a large delegation in wagons and one horseback, with a banner—"Reserve good for 500 majority," and "Banner Township of Allegheny County."

DUQUESNE BOROUGH

Made a very handsome turnout, carrying banners with apt illustrations and appropriate inscriptions, among others a representation suspended on a tree representing Little Mac dancing his last jig.

THE BUTCHERS

Made one of the most attractive displays of the evening, turning out on horseback in large numbers, wearing white shirts, red and blue sashes, and carrying torches and lanterns. Senator James L. Graham was Chief Marshal of the butchers.

ROSS TOWNSHIP.

The loyal citizens of Ross turned out in their strength, and were marshaled by George H. Haltzman, Esq. They had about a dozen Wagons filled with voters bearing horse wagons filled with voters bearing torches and banners, and a large number of citizens followed on foot. Among the inscriptions on the banners were—"Ross Township is a candidate for the Prize Colors," "All hail Free Maryland—next comes Missouri."

SHALER TOWNSHIP

Sent in eighty of her yeomanry, every one of whom was a qualified elector of the township. This delegation brought up the rear of the second division.

### Third Division.

The Clinton Iron Works made a grand turn out, carrying a banner with the inscription, "Our Country in Peace, not in Pieces." The delegation was headed by some 150 men, carrying torches, and had other transparencies, with appropriate inscriptions.

BIRMINGHAM

Sent over a strong delegation, bearing a banner inscribed, "No Compromise with Traitors." Had it not been for the fact that the iron works on that side of the river run at night, the display from the south side would have been much more imposing.

ROBINSON TOWNSHIP

Followed in strong numbers on horseback. Captain Jno. Young was the Marshal of this delegation, and when the distance from the city is taken into consideration the turnout was highly creditable to the township.

BALDWIN TOWNSHIP.

This township made an imposing display. The delegation was large, and mounted on horseback. They carried a banner inscribed: "Baldwin good for 150 majority."

TEMPERANCEVILLE AND UNION TOWNSHIP.

Temperanceville and Union township united their delegations and made an imposing turnout. They carried appropriate banners and transparances.

SNOWDEN TOWNSHIP

Sent in a strong delegation on horseback, bearing torches and transparencies, which made a very handsome display.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP

Had the honor of being placed on the extreme left of the grand procession, and were separated from the delegation of the First Ward, Pittsburgh, who had the extreme right, by miles.

MISCELLENEOUS MOTTOES AND DESIGNS.

Of the hundreds of these, which were pretty equally divided among the various delegations we give the greater number. Many of these were gotten up in very artistic style. "The way old Abe will serve Little Mac in November."

Abe's figure in large, Little Mac's very diminutive but in full uniform; Abe holding Mac between his thumb and finger by the seat of his breeches and dropping him into muddy waters, marked "Waters of oblivion," Abe saying—"Thus perish all who seek my country's dishonor."

Jeff. Davis, hatless, ragged, and with but one boot running rapidly toward the South, (as indicated by a guide board) terror being depicted on his countenance. Grant chasing him, Jeff. saying, "I want to be let alone!"

Mac on two stools, one leaning North, the other South (so marked) and he about to fall between the two; the Jew Belmont, (with Jewish countenance and beard) and Fernando Wood (so marked) looking on in great agony. Belmont saying "Try and keep up my little fellow." Wood saying, "Oh! Mac, you are our last hope; dont fail us." Mac saying, "I can't stand on these stools; I must fall!"

"Old Abe splitting the Chicago Platform into rails."

McClellan and Pendleton on the Chicago Platform, vigorously pulling a rope to opposite directions, McClellan in the war corner, Pendleton in the peace corner; Mac saying, "My voice is still for war." Pendleton saying; "I contend for peace."

A nest of Copperheads with politicians' faces; Gen. Logan (so marked) standing opposite looking disgusted. One of the chief Copperheads saying, "General, be our candidate;" Logan indignantly replying, "I dont train in that crowd."

"Constitutional rights."

A negro woman, naked to the waist, tied to a post, and being whipped by a slave-driver, McClellan patting him on the back, saying, "You are perfectly right, I will sustain you."

"Bullets for the enemy in front, ballots for those in the rear."

Design of a railway car Chicago Line, with a peace platform, and McClellan outside shouting war, "Passengers are requested not to stand on the Platform. "G. B. MCCLELLAN, Sup't."

"God, Grant Victory."

A Picture of the upright Democratic Rooster, as he was, and the sickly, dung-hill fowl that he is.

"Let Virtue, not Necessity, do away with Slavery."

"Slavery must either Destroy the Union or the Union must destroy Slavery."

"Let no Earthly Power Restore Slavery for any consideration."

"The Unbiased, Conscientious Verdict of the People is that Slavery shall Cease."

"Atlanta." "Stone River."

"We Honor our Soldiers and Sailors. Pennsylvania Responds in the Front."

"Our Gallant Navy." "Shipmates and Shipbuilders." "Lincoln and Johnson." "Laborer and Mechanic."

"Free Speech—no Slave Power." "Grant's Strategy." "An Iron Grip."

"Only two Parties—Patriots and Rebels." "A Union Family with Union Furniture."

"Mill Smiting the Rebels' Candidate." "It is Always Constitutional to Whip Rebels."

"Retirement," the letter by which Gen. McClellan sent in his resignation," picture of a canal boat. "Awake sneaks and come to judgment, November is here."

"The whip for the upstart, fight is breaking, final victory is near at hand."

"Down with rebellion, and down with slavery, its cause."

"Phil. Sheridan is stumping Shenandoah Valley."

"Have you heard from Phil. Sheridan?"

"We march on the inside track."

"Laurels for conquerors, submission or ruin for rebels."

"Le British sympathy and British capital beware."

"The will of the people must be obeyed."

"Rally for the Union.—United we stand, divided we fall."

"Atlanta our flag is there."

"No armistice; no treaty with traitors."

"God bless the army and navy."

"Rebels Corps—grand army of traitors a fiddle."

"Keep cool, keep the music of the Union."

"E Pluribus Unum."

"The American Union forever."

"Grant, Sherman, Farragut, Sheridan."

"Our country above party."

"Lincoln our President—that's what's the matter."

"They have robbed the cradle and thegrave." Grant.

"Victory our best Campaign Document."

"S. S.—Sherman and Sheridan. Good for a million."

"We are coming, Father Abraham."

"Laurels for Conquerors. Submission or ruin for Rebels."

"We will sustain our Army and Navy by the election of loyal servants."

"Little Mac's arms"—drawing of a pick and shovel.

"Le Gun, Atlanta; 2d, Maine; 3d, Sheridan; 4th, Lincoln."

"Soldiers will vote for Old Abe."

"Success in the North, the last hope of the Rebels."

"The Rebels are well pleased with the Chicago Platform and the Candidates on it."

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

"Recent outrages of Lincoln's hirelings—Atlanta, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek."

"Lincoln Roasting the Secesh Goose," with representation of Northern Democrats.

"The spirit of '76 moves us in '64."

"The last hope of Armed Rebels is the success of the Democratic Party."

"The Democratic Party has two branches—one North and one South; Jeff. Davis heads one, McClellan the other."

"The Secession Democracy is on its Last Legs: We will be the death of it on Tuesday."

"We hit them hard at Mobile, Atlanta and on the Shenandoah, but we'll hit them harder at the polls on Tuesday."

"Every Rebel and every Sympathizer is for McClellan. The loyal are for Lincoln."

"The Night is far spent—Light is breaking—Fight Well Boys, the end is at hand."

"Sherman proposes peace to Rebels." With representation of cannon and shot.

"Slavery is gone up in Kentucky."

"Arrest of the Maryland Legislature; It will go far to break the backbone of this rebellion, McClellan."

"Let the war end when the rebellion is no more."

"Have you heard from Phil. Sheridan."

"The harvest of the Shenandoah sown by Early and reaped by Sheridan—Early too late for Richmond."

"We glory in our wounds." (One ambulance with wounded soldiers.)

"No peace sneaks here."

"No compromise with traitors."

"Lincoln is the only man who can whip the rebs."

"There can be but one Government in this country."

"Since George III, we want no more three Georges."

"Secession and Cessation are twin brothers."

"Big George, Little George, and George the Devil."

"Old Abe is honest, though long, lank and thin; Mac may be good looking, but yet can't come in."

"Secession at Richmond—Cessation at Chicago."

"We'll send Greetings to our Army on Tuesday."

"No Armistice. No Traitors to be Treated with."

"We'll fight it out this Time, if it Takes all Winter."

"Brave Reviews are Played Out."

"I'm Pushing down the Valley to-night."—Sheridan.

"It is Dangerous to stand on the Platform While the Cars are in Motion."

"Come to Abraham's Bosom."

"How are you Jeff. Davis," (with a representation of a venomous snake.

"The Platform Much for Little Mac; Mac endeavoring to carry a large box, representing the platform, but being unequal to the task, exclaims, "I can't carry it, it's too heavy."

"Impaling McClellan out in the palm of his left hand, and saying, "This reminds me of a little joke,"

"For Peace Commissioners:
"U. S. Grant.
"W. T. Sherman.
"David Farragut."

"Grant turning the flank; This represents Grant turning the flank of Lee's posterior with a good sized bunch of twigs."

The Richmond *Examiner*, of July 30, said:

"General Early, it is said, has gone over to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the peace party."

Having a few discussions with Phil. Sheridan, the stumping-ground was changed slightly.

"The theme of Union and Freedom will not be exhausted in this land until the last rebel has laid down his arms, and the last manacle has fallen from the last slave."—CHASE.

The immense procession went over the route laid out by the committee, but a number of delegations withdrew from the line when the rain commenced. Altogether the torchlight procession of the Union men in 1864 far eclipsed any previous demonstration of the kind in Western Pennsylvania.

### The Committee.

The success of the demonstration was highly creditable to the efforts of the Committee of Arrangements:—Messrs. Wm. M. Hersh, president; James Miller, Secretary; C. W. Batcheler, J. H. Hare, and J. K. Brown.

We want to get up a Union procession we want these same gentlemen to attend to it.

DEFENSE OF THE CITY.—Gen. Couch arrived in town last night. Arrangements have been perfected which make our city entirely safe against any raids which may have been anticipated. A section of artillery with its entire outfit, and properly manned, arrived here last night from Pittsburgh together with small arms. The citizens have acted very promptly to resist any attempt that might be made against the city, and already a thorough organization for home defense has been commenced. Gen. Rowley, Commandant of the district, is expected to arrive to-night.—*Erie Dispatch, Thursday.*

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### From Grant and Sheridan.

### Important Revenue Decisions.

### THE TAX ON SORGHUM.

### Duty on Cigarettes.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 3.

Information direct from Grant's and Sheridan's armies contain no important news. The guerrillas are again becoming very annoying in the latter Department, and on Tuesday night mustered force enough to drive our pickets into Martinsburg. Our troops soon drove them.

Intelligence had reached Winchester that General Duffie, captured last week, was alive and well in Moseby's hands.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has just made several important decisions. The first one declares that any person, firm or corporation, owning or hiring tannery, ship yard, workshops, or other place of production, and managing or controlling its business, whether personally or through an agent, is deemed the manufacturer, and is made liable to make returns to the Assessor. When any goods are sold or removed for consumption the duties immediately accrue, and the assessment must be made at once; but when these goods are delivered to an authorized agent to sell them, the tax does not accrue until the agent makes the sale. When goods are removed in an unfinished state, the place where they are finished, is the place of manufacture, and where the tax is assessed.

The Commissioner also makes an important decision for the West; relative to tax on molasses and sugar made from sorghum. He says as molasses and sugar made from sorghum or imphee are excepted from the tax put on sugar and molasses made from sugar cane, while at the same time they are not enumerated in the list of articles specially exempt from duty, it follows necessarily that, they are included under the general clause of manufactures, and are subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. That the same general clause cider made from apples and berries, or wine made from currants, without being rectified or mixed with anything, are also subject to a tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; but persons producing either of these articles where the product does not exceed $100 per annum are exempt from all duty.

A decision concerning the tax on cigarettes states that the tax rates in the law were graduated to the state of values like cigars, but were not made exactly according to the same schedule of values. The following rates for cigarettes are named; When sold at $6 60 per hundred packages, a tax of one dollar is imposed; when sold for over fifteen dollars per thousand, eighteen dollars; over thirty dollars per thousand, fifteen dollars; over fifty-five dollars per thousand, twenty-five dollars; and when sold for over eighty-five dollars per thousand, forty dollars.

## NEW YORK SOLDIERS' VOTE FRAUD.

### Trial of Col. North and Associates.

### Defense Object to Jurisdiction of the Court.

### Argument of Defendant's Counsel.

WASHINGTON, November 3.

The trial of Col. Samuel North the United States State agent and Lewi Cooper, and Thomas Jones connected with the Soldiers' Military commission, of which General Doubleday is President and Colonel Foster Judge Advocate, Messrs. R. B. Gillette and J. McPherson appear as counsel for the prisoners. The above named prisoners, together with Reeves and Scofield, are charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, in connection with the late election in New York State electors in that State forged the names of soldiers to what purported to be ballots of said soldiers to be used at the election to vote for Governor. They are also charged with falsely and fraudulently issuing divers and sundry blanks which purported to be signed by United States authorizing certain parties to cast their votes at the ensuing State and National election, with intent so defraud the true electors in the State.

Mr. Gillette, one of the Counsels for the prisoner, pleaded to the jurisdiction of the Court, arguing, firstly, that the Court had no jurisdiction over the parties or the subject matter; thirdly, that the matter was not within the jurisdiction of the National Government; fourthly, that it was a subject over which the General Government had never legislated; and, fifthly, that there was no law of the Federal Government authorizing the jurisdiction of a military court over persons of any State in the military service of the United States. Mr. Gillette argued that the Federal tribunals had not in any way or manner authorized the trial by military court for crimes committed against the laws of any State or States. If the accused had committed a crime, it was only a violation of the laws of the State of New York, and consequently the tribunals of the United States had no jurisdiction. If an offense had been committed it was against the laws of New York, and the Constitution prescribes the penalties and modes of trial and punishment. If an offence was committed in any other State against a law of the State of New York, or the United States law, the party charged with the crime is liable to be taken to New York. When the party is charged have been committed against the State of New York, it must appear affirmatively that the crime is one against the statute laws of the United States, as it has been decided that there can be no other offence against the United States unless specially made so by statute. It is not averred that the prisoners have committed an offence against the statutes of the United States. These are no common law offences in the United States, and it expressly rules that what are common law offences of England are not law offences against the United States. No offence can be charged against the Union Prisoners here, as been created by statute of the United States, and consequently this tribunal has no jurisdiction. The Courts, then, assuming to confer upon to power has been conferred on it to try cases, and a man cannot be arraigned when it is impossible to put your finger on a law designating the crime. What would be the effect if this Court assumed to execute the laws of the State of New York? Would an acquittal or conviction stop the mouth or tongue of justice in New York? Will this or any other tribunal assume to deprive New York of vindicating her own laws? It matters not what the decision may be here, the State of New York demands the offender, if there is one, and insists on receiving him. It is the justice of New York that must ascertain these men, if they have been guilty. If any other tribunal tries them, what is the measure of punishment for them? In all laws there is a fixed punishment for the crime alleged, what is to be their punishment here? If there is no limit then there is no boundary beyond which the Court can not go. There are in these letters grave consequences both to the laws of the country and to the parties charged. It is a theory of all courts that have not a general jurisdiction that before they can carry into effect their findings they must make up their records, and what now can this court cite giving them jurisdiction over this case?

Mr. Gillette then cited the case of a court martial ordered at Puebla during the Mexican war by an officer named Hughes, and he was afterwards minicted in heavy damages in the District Court, because the military court had no jurisdiction over the offense charged. The counsel said he believed in all sincerity that this court had no jurisdiction over the case, and if the parties charged with a crime had been in the service of the United States and had been subject to military orders the court would then have had jurisdiction.

Col. Foster, Judge Advocate, in reply said that if the last argument of Mr. Gillette was true then a military commission could not try a spy or a guerrilla, as they are not subject to the military orders of the United States. The right of trial by jury was a right to which all claimed to be entitled, yet a guerrilla could not demand such. It is said, has gone over to stump the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania for the peace party."

Having a few discussions with Phil. Sheridan, the stumping-ground was changed slightly.

"The theme of Union and Freedom will not be exhausted in this land until the last rebel has laid down his arms, and the last manacle has fallen from the last slave."—CHASE.

The immense procession went over the route laid out by the committ

# The Pittsburgh Commercial; Friday, November 4, 1864.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.


**Purviance's Photograph Rooms**, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.



## The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864.


### National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

**ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.**

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

**ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.**

### Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKE,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALIDAY,
12. CHARLES F. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL B. DICK,
21. EVERARD BIERER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McJUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

### Run no Risk.

Let every loyal man who votes next Tuesday beware of frauds, which wary Copperheads may and will endeavor to commit, by offering to be very accommodating. Let no loyal man vote a ticket till he has read it, and compared it with the genuine. To this end cut out the following, and carry it in your pocket, till you have voted. See that the ballot you put in the box is the same in every name:

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVES.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROBERT P. KING, | ELIAS W. HALE, |
| G. MORRISON COATES, | CHARLES H. SHRINER, |
| HENRY BUMM, | JOHN WISTER, |
| WILLIAM H. KERN, | DAVID M'CONAUGHY, |
| BARTON H. JENKS, | DAVID W. WOODS, |
| CHARLES M. RUNK, | ISAAC BENSON, |
| ROBERT PARKE, | JOHN PATTON, |
| WILLIAM TAYLOR, | SAMUEL B. DICK, |
| JOHN A. HIESTAND, | EVERARD BIERER, |
| RICHARD H. CORYELL, | JOHN P. PENNEY, |
| EDWARD HALIDAY, | EBENEZER McJUNKIN, |
| CHARLES F. READ, | JOHN W. BLANCHARD. |

### A Northern Revolution.

We feel that the time has fully come for the people to be persuaded that it is the purpose of the Democratic leaders to precipitate us into a domestic revolution on the day of election. We know that the loyal men of the land have heretofore placed no faith in the threats we have continually heard from Democratic sources, believing that the great free North held sacredly to the purity of the ballot box and the expressed will of the majority. For our own part we were fully persuaded that the managers of the Chicago Convention meant revolution from the beginning, and that they would be unceasing in their insiduous efforts to manipulate their party in such a way as to secure the adherence of a number sufficiently large to intimidate and overawe, if not to suppress, the loyal people in their purpose of sustaining the Government. Immediately after the adjournment of that Convention, we called attention to WICKLIFFE's resolution provding for the assembling of the Democratic masses at any time previous to the 4th of March next, and pointed out wherein we thought it was intended for a revolutionary purpose. Since then each day has strengthened our conviction. The development of the schemes of the traitors in the West—the arming of secret societies which can scarcely be numbered—the threats of resistance from Democratic speakers and presses, and evidences of a kindred character, are sufficiently expressive to require comment. Everything tends to the belief that the Democracy are determined to seize the Government no matter what force is necessary nor how much blood is shed.

The latest link in this chain of evidence is furnished by Governor SEYMOUR's recent proclamation in relation to the approaching election. The authority of the State is to be made paramount to that of the Federal Government. The doctrine for which the standard of Southern rebellion was raised, is to be carried into practical operation in the North. The representatives of the Government will not be permitted to arrest those who have deserted and fled from the performance of their duty under the laws of the land. The sheriffs and other State authorities are called upon to resist the exercise of any such Federal authority. All this is done under the shallow pretence of securing to every voter "a free ballot." What this means on the part of such a man as SEYMOUR, is exemplified by the manner in which his carefully selected agents have dealt with the army voters. Some of these agents have already confessed their enormous crimes, and yet the power of SEYMOUR continues to be exerted to shield them from the penalties which they must justly suffer. He makes no effort to preserve the purity of elections in this instance, and it is but reasonable to suppose that he will similarly fail on the day of election. The "free ballot" in the hands FERRY DONAHUE and NORTH, is the "free ballot" to be secured next Tuesday.

It may or may not be that any armed resistance will be made on the day of election, but it is among the probabilities, and greatly to be feared. If by the "free ballot" of SEYMOUR's agents, the election does not result in the success of their party, revolution will most surely be attempted. This purpose has already been distinctly avowed. What is to become of the armed secret societies which are scattered all over the North if this be not the purpose? Is any one weak enough to suppose that men such as those who control these revolutionary societies, have spent their money and given their time for naught?—that the societies are to be disbanded now without an effort at least to accomplish some purpose? The time calls for most serious thought and action. We should be fully alive to the portentous danger, or its impending fury may fall upon us when we are least prepared to resist it. It was a maxim with WASHINGTON to prepare for war in time of peace, and we earnestly urge loyal men everywhere to be ready for the storm when it comes. The fear we have expressed may never be realized, but it is as true now as ever that "Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty."

### What General Grant Says.

Remember that General GRANT said, that the people at home have a duty to perform for the country as important as the great trust committed to the gallant soldiers in the field, in standing by the Union cause on the day of election. Let us not forget to perform this sacred duty. The counsel of the great American General is worthy of him, and the duty he appoints worthy to be performed by American citizens.

### How to Work.

We ask you to work with a view to carrying the election of Tuesday for LINCOLN and JOHNSON—Union and Liberty. Let us explain how this work may be done.

Merchants can approach their clerks, and if any hesitation is expressed as to the Union ticket, let them explain the solemnity of the crisis to them, and the awful responsibility devolving upon them at this hour of their country's trial—reason with them on the score of patriotic duty, then leave them to reflect and to decide whether their ballots shall be cast with traitors or with patriots.

Manufacturers can call their men together and present the issue before them soberly and calmly. Let them understand that in this crisis we rely upon patriotic principles for peace and prosperity, and not upon men. Give them to understand that in the popular support of the Government lies the strength of the people—the power of the nation and the guarantee of a speedy peace.

Workingmen, if you have any doubt as to the course your employers intend to take, see them, and plead with them, in behalf of the Union cause. Assure them that every man who registers himself against the Government must take his place by the side of traitors, and that his conduct is cheered and approved by the Rebels who struck at our flag at Fort Sumter. Let them reason with their employers in behalf of their country and assure them that every vote polled against the Union Ticket is a shot fired at the heart of their afflicted country.

Let all who love their country labor with those whom they respect as neighbors and friends in behalf of the Union cause—the Union Ticket. Another or a better opportunity may never occur to assert the Union and its strength than on Tuesday. A mistake made on that day cannot be cancelled; the crime of striking at the Government and the country can never be wiped out. To do right, and to pursue right, and only right, is the surest guarantee of future contentment and happiness.

### For or Against the Rebellion?

The rebels in the South are taking courage over the avowal of the Chicago platform that the war is a "failure." They accept it as in accordance with the feeling of the North, and as truly indicating a willingness to give up and surrender to the South all it has ever demanded. One more effort only will suffice to secure Southern independence, is the argument urged to induce the Southern people, exhausted and despairing as they are, to come to time again. The scheme for arming the slaves is the legitimate result of the Chicago invitation to the rebels to make another effort—an effort which they feel certain will be seconded by their sympathizers in the North.

The only deduction is, that the success of the Chicago ticket is synonomous with Southern independence, and no candid man can view it in any other light. The rebels so understand it. It is so understood by England and France, and there is competent authority for saying that the election of McCLELLAN would be immediately followed by intervention in behalf of the South by those powers.

Divested of all else, this is the naked question before the country, to be passed on on Tuesday next. It is no forced construction, but the only legitimate deduction from the premises. We do not expect that partizans will look at the issue in this light; nor, if they did, that they would be deterred from the going blind whithersoever Chicago leads. But we do expect that men not carried away by partizan strife, but who reflect and act for themselves; who feel that they have something at stake, and a preference whether the Republic is saved or destroyed—we say we do expect that men of this kind will listen to reason and show themselves to be patriots by voting against the Chicago ticket.

### A Question—An Answer Wanted.

The holder of a National Bond is requested to answer this question: In case McCLELEAN and PENDLETON are elected, what will your Bond be worth? A more simple or a more direct question was never put; but the answer contemplates momentous consequences. Will any man pretend that the Bond will not depreciate—how much, who can tell? It is not, in the nature of the case, possible that the change proposed, and under the grave circumstances of the election, can be effected without a shock to our political, financial and social systems. The idea in itself is madness. No man in his senses believes that the transferring of the Government to the hands of the men who controlled the action of the Chicago Convention, would not produce a convulsion that would shake credit and destroy stability. You might as well tear your Bond up at once, as to precipitate the country to such a test.

### Into Line.

Three days more remain for loyal men to do the solid work of the campaign. So far the work has been well done, but now comes the time to prove how well. Let the issue be put to every man who claims protection under the Stars and Stripes—whether he is in favor of the Union or against it. There are only two classes of men in the country besides aliens—patriots and traitors, and the whole business has been narrowed down to a demonstration so exact that no dodging can find an apology; it is this: No patriot can vote other than the Union ticket. Let all who claim to be loyal, then, fall into line, and in solid phalanx march to the polls on Tuesday, and there and then deposit a ballot for the Union. Patriots, vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON.

### Respond to the Rebels.

The Rebels all along their lines have been ordered to hurrah for General McCLELLAN. This would not be so if that General represented the loyal sentiment of the people of the United States. Let them have a response by an overwhelming majority for ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ANDREW JOHNSON. That is the way to demoralize the Rebel army, and at the same time to encourage our own soldiers now in the field awaiting your verdict, and ready for another advance upon the enemy's works. Think of this before you vote on Tuesday.

Do you want to see business disrupted, credit destroyed, all values unsettled, and stability overthrown? Then vote the Chicago Ticket. On the contrary, do you want to see the unity of the Nation restored, the National faith preserved? Vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. There is no other question before the people.

IF you want to have separation and Southern independence, vote the Chicago Ticket. If you want to have this Government saved, vote for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. On the election surely depends which of the two we shall have.

### Do It!

Let no man, says the Philadelphia *Gazette*, trust his neighbor's conduct. Let no community rely upon its committee. Let every individual, rather, who has a dollar to lose or a wish to gain, buckle on his resolution—now, and canvass his territory as he thinks the State should be canvassed when the verdict is peace or war, Union or disunion. Do it as a prime duty of citizenship. Do it as an obligation to the country in time of peril. Do it as a friend and benefactor to the race. Do it as a Christian need. Do it for yourself. Do it for your children. Do it for the present and future combined, and the rewards seen only in expectancy shall lower themselves into possession, and all the remainder of life be purple and glorious by the memory of great virtue exercised rightly at the only time when its full exercise was possible.

### General Intelligence.

At a meeting of the Presbyterian (N. S.) Synod of Michigan, held at Detroit, on Saturday, the Rev. Dr. Eldridge, from the Committee appointed to consider the Overture offered at the Synod last year, concerning the recognition of Christ in our National Affairs, reported as follows: That while a more frequent and distinct reference to the Redeemer of men were perhaps desirable in the official utterances of those in authority, there is occasion for gratitude and rejoicing in the increasing recognition of God in our public affairs, and especially in the proclamations appointing religious abstinence upon the public. The report was referred to another Committee.

The corner stone of the new State Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of Ohio, was laid at Columbus on Monday, by Lieutenant Governor Anderson.

From a tree that measures about a foot in diameter, in Sheffield, was gathered, this year, 22,750 apples, averaging nearly 1,200 apples per bush.

The Grover German opera troupe is meeting with great success in Boston. The *Daily Advertiser* says:—Upon the "Huguenots" at least has been bestowed an amount of arduous labor in rehearsal of which few have any notion, fourteen hours on Friday having been given to preparatory iteration of the principal scenes, the adjournment not taking place till long past midnight. Mr. Grover has assuredly done his best to render the performance successful, and we trust that he will receive the corresponding credit.

The immigration last year into this country amounted to six thousand persons. Both Irish and English show an increasing disposition to visit America.

Quite a number of pickpockets were arrested at the McClellan meeting, in Wall street, the other day. One of them was taken in the act of stealing a diamond pin from a gentleman who was present as a spectator. Another gentleman was relieved of five hundred dollars.

A number of patriotic citizens in New York have started a movement to send one thousand barrels of apples to Grant's army, for Thanksgiving day. Government will provide free transportation, and there is a prospect that the effort will prove a success.

A play called "The Witchfinder," written by Mr. R. Buchanan, a young English poet, has recently been brought out in London, and has met with a degree of success. The scene is laid in Salem, Massachusetts, at a period when the burning of witches was a favorite amusement.

The celebrated Blackfriars bridge, at London, is in process of demolition, and a new one is to be erected in its place. It was of this old structure that Smollett made his Matthew Bramble say nearly a century ago that "the bridge at Blackfriars is a noble monument of taste and public spirit—I wonder how they stumbled upon a work of such magnificence and utility."

### Personal.

The Rev. Dr. R. W. Henry was installed as pastor of the North Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia on Wednesday evening.

A pistol ball, which was accidentally fired the other day at Bradford, Ct., entered a boy's head, just between his eyes, but didn't kill him.

At a party that went from Newburyport, Massachusetts, to a political celebration in Portsmouth last week, were three brothers whose united ages were one hundred and eighty-seven years.

With reference to the fire at the Riverside Trotting Park, near Boston, a little girl gravely asked if it was the "trotting match which set the stable on fire?"

The Erie express train which passed through the other day had on board a "high" private of the Second Michigan regiment, whose hight is six feet eight inches. No wonder the reds don't like the Michiganders.

Captain Richard J. Dodge, of the 8th United States infantry, has been promoted to Major in the 12th infantry, U. S. A., his commission dating from 21st June, 1864.

The venerable Benjamin Greenleaf, of Bradford, well known as the author of a series of mathematical works, which have been very extensively used, died on Friday last, at his residence at that place, in the 84th year of seventy-eight years. Mr. Greenleaf was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1811, and from 1820 to 1850 he was Principal of Bradford Academy.

The Rev. Dan Huntington died at his residence in Hadley, Mass., on Sunday last, the 30th of October, at the advanced age of ninety years. He was father of Judge Huntington, and Rev. Frederick Huntington, of this city.

Some legal questions have been raised in the case of Green, the Malden murderer, and that the Governor and Council will ask the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court as to the legality of his conviction. If we are correctly informed, there are two points of difficulty—one as to the authority of a single judge to sentence for murder, and the other as to the effect of a plea of "guilty of murder in the first degree" being urged. But this plea does not remove the necessity of having a jury pass on the question of degree, under the present statute before sentence of death can be passed.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will probably spend several years in travel. Next year they will go to Russia; and, a London newspaper Jenkins says, "there can be little doubt that the magnificent nuptials of the Grand Duke of Russia and the Princess Dagmar, if they take place in St. Petersburg or Moscow, will be attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales in grand state, and with a suite worthy of the greatness and magnificence of the country which calls them its own."

Pastor Fliedner, founder of Protestant deaconess institutions, and a former friend of Mrs. Fry, has lately died at Kaiserworth, aged sixty-four years. He began his deaconess institution with one discharged female prisoner. From this exceedingly small beginning arose the present system, which consists of schools, hospital, lunatic asylum, Magdalene house, &c., served by a devoted band of upwards of three hundred and fifty deaconesses and probationers, who are employed in ministering to the poor and sick. Besides the central institution there are upwards of thirty independent institutions in various parts of Europe and the world, as Berlin, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Petersburg, Paris, &c., numbering in the aggregate upwards of two thousand deaconesses. These institutions form a union, and, though independent, are in close communication.

### A Soldier on the Election.

Extract from a soldier's letter belonging to the Fifth Corps, "155th Regiment, Pa. Vol.":

I am no party man. Heretofore I have acted with the Democratic Party, having been a firm believer of its tenets, as I heard the great Douglas expound them; not, however, as Breckenridge on the Chicago Platform interpret them. I believe with that great hero and patriot of Erin, General Meagher, that in the days of Andrew Jackson, to be a Democrat was a matter to be proud of, but now, since its principles have changed, and its leaders become degenerated, I decline having any connection with them. I am pleased to agree with Generals Meagher, McCall, Logan, Dix, Meade, Warren, and others, that while far from approving of Mr. Lincoln's public acts, yet his re-election is vastly preferable to that of McClellan. I believe McClellan a patriot; but his associate, Pendleton, and many more of his leading advocates, are men we have opposed in the war, pronounce it unholy and a failure. Their bold expression of such sentiments has lost their ticket of any little prospect of success it might have had in the army. I am not for pushing the war till the "Rebs" agree to do away with slavery, but I am for prosecuting it until the last rebel lays down his arms. Senseless, indeed, would it be for our country to cease hostilities now when our success is so near, and beg of our haughty foes to return to the privileges of our country; the first talk of peace should emanate from the rebels. Until then let them have war in all its horrors. This is the sum total of my views on the subject.

### A New and Remarkable Rifle.

Col. Berdan, of sharp-shooting fame, has invented a rifle of a most remarkable description. It was lately tested at Utica, with other rifles of the most approved kind. Mr. James, himself an unsurpassed shot, was present with one of his best heavy rifles with telescopic sight. Col. Berdan's rifle was externally an ordinary United States Springfield rifle, with a simple breech-loading attachment. The target was placed at the extreme distance of twelve hundred measured yards, and, after firing two or three preliminary shots to get the range, Col. Berdan sighting with the eye alone, without telescopic aid, struck the bull's-eye five times out of six shots, and then gave place to Mr. James, who fired at the target for several hours without being able to reach it—his shots invariably striking the ground two or three hundred yards short. At the end of this time he gave up the contest, admitting that his rifle could not compete with Col. Berdan's at such long range. When it is remembered that breech-loaders have hitherto been wholly ineffective at long ranges, it will be seen how great a revolution in firearms this fact foreshadows.

"The penetrating power of the guns was then tested against a target consisting of thirty one-inch boards, fixed in a frame, one behind the other, with inch spaces between them. Mr. James' rifle penetrated eleven planes; Col. Berdan's rifle nine, and stuck in the thirteenth; the Springfield musket penetrated eleven, Sharp's rifle thirteen, the Spencer repeater thirteen.

"Colonel Berdan's invention comprises: First, a new, ingenious and simple breech-loading apparatus; second, a new form of rifling the barrel and cartridge chamber; third, an entirely new form of ammunition or cartridge, which enables it to pass through the barrel without any change of form or loss of power by friction, and which enables the soldier to use at discretion a single ball for long range, or three or more round balls for close volley firing, with equal effect."

THE WAY TO TELL IT.—Mr. Worrall, of this State, remarked in the meeting of War Democrats, in New York, that the agent of the great monarchical bankers of Europe, the Rothschilds, who happens to be the chairman and paymaster of the so-called Democratic party, is a better judge of its duties than such time-honored Democrats as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker, Burnside, Butler, Stanton Brough, and the three hundred thousand brave boy "at the front."

## Let Democrats Read, Reflect and Act.

### Only Two Sides to the Question.

### "Patriots or Traitors."

### A Democrat Speaks to Democrats.

Yesterday we gave the Resolutions adopted by the meeting of War Democrats, in New York, where every loyal State was represented. The proceedings, reported in full, have since reached us, they are of deep significance, for they look to the restoration of the genuine Democratic party on the side of the loyal cause.

Among the speeches of a marked character, was that made by Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, a Democrat of long standing and great influence. He commenced by saying that those of the Democratic party who had then assembled "earnestly desired a change in the Administration; to that change we looked as the only safe way to bring peace to our country. We trusted that the Chicago Convention would exhibit wisdom, honor, and patriotism; we hoped that they would drop all minor dissensions and strive to bring about an honorable adjustment of our difficulties. Many of us believed that the convention would propose that the insurgent States lay down their arms and return to the Union; and this being done, that a convention of all the States be called for the purpose of trying to harmonize the real or imagined grievances." But the Chicago Convention was ruled by men who were ready to surrender the honor, the valor and the manhood of the North, and it was time for all true Democrats to "denounce the crime and refuse to stand silent by and witness the completion our country's humiliation.

Judge Pierrepont referred to the last speech of Douglas, just before his death, in which he said: "Mr. Lincoln's election is a mere pretext," and uttered that noble sentiment that should go straight to the heart of every Democrat:

But this is no time for a detail of causes. The conspiracy is now known; armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war; *only patriots or traitors!*

The speaker referred to the resolution of the Chicago Convention, wherein an immediate cessation of hostilities and peace, at any cost, was demanded. We quote:

We are told that when that resolution was read, that a strange sensation ran through the assembly, that the members looked into each other's faces, and that in the stillness you could hear the heart beat. It is no wonder—they were standing by Douglas' grave! and they saw his handwriting on the wall, and they heard his warning voice say—"There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors." [Applause.] I shall show that the sentiment embodied in this resolution were not the sentiments of any Democrat, or any of any true Democrat, or any lover of the Union. The resolution was forced upon the Convention against the sentiments, and by noisy, loud, and fraudulent threats of the secession western secession. It is to be regretted that the friends of Douglas, the friends of the Union, the friends of the Constitution did not firmly say: "There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors." But all real friends of the Union will soon shake off the spelling which Wallandigham and Vallandigham, and other Southern sympathizers have bound them, and return to the true principles of the Democratic party, from which those fire-eaters in the Southern States have for the moment beguiled them. (Applause.) The hour is near when all will see that "there are only two sides to this question; every man must be for the Union or against it." Wallandigham, and a few active, noisy, adroit and audacious enemies of the Union, and friends of Toombs, Jeff. Davis, and Judah Benjamin, have assumed to give voice to the Democratic party; they have skillfully tried to make honest Democrats believe that no supporter of the Administration placed in power by Republicans, could be a Democrat. By this false and specious logic, many honest men have been deceived. When the Democrats of the South, by their own treachery to the Democrats of the North, placed Mr. Lincoln in power, what was a patriotic Democrat to do, but to sustain the only Government which Southern traitors had left us? (Applause.) Were Northern Democrats to sacrifice their country, to surrender their manhood, to become the doughfaced cowards and poltroons which Southern braggarts always said we were?

* * * * * * * *

We do not turn Republicans to sustain this war. We fight for our Government—for party, for union—not for party. We go into this war Democrats—we shall come out Democrats. We shall preserve our Democratic Government, our Democratic principles, our Union entire, not any dollard be made to believe that our brave officers and soldiers who have perilled their lives in the war are changed from Democrats to Republicans? It is the strength of the Democratic faith and the devotion of the democratic patriotism which makes them fight so nobly. The South had well nigh exhausted "all their resources of statesmanship" upon the Democratic party when they forced the second resolution upon the Chicago Convention and placed "their own familiar friend," Pendleton, on the ticket. * * * In the month of July it was confidently whispered by the secessionists of Paris that the next steamer would bring news of Lee's entry into Washington, and that the Confederacy would forthwith be recognized by France. No Union man could then understand upon what this confident hope was based; we now know—the Northern conspirators were to aid Lee, and the rebels in Paris were advised of it. The plot failed: Many of the conspirators have fled, others are secreted, some have been arrested, and are now on trial in Indiana. The rebels have "exhausted all their resources of statesmanship" in this direction, and have "explicitly failed." [Applause.] The Emperor, as you know, is in this country—he understands our Government—he waits the result of this Autumn election to determine his action. I had it direct from those who have the best means of information, and before the result of the Chicago Convention was known, that if Mr. Lincoln should be re-elected, it would assure the Emperor that the North was determined to put down the rebellion "at all hazards:" and that they had the ability to do it. But if the opposition candidate were elected, then it would assure him that the North were too much divided to succeed against the Confederacy—that he was determined, if possible, to bring about an early peace, and that the re-election of Mr. Lincoln would be conclusive evidence that there could be no peace but in *Disunion*. It may be safely said that since the election of Mr. Lincoln, the hand of Napoleon will be seen in favor of the speediest peace and union of all the States; urging the North to offer, and the South to accept, Union with every right guaranteed under the old Constitution. But it may be safely said that the South will not accept even this. Not a Secessionist in Paris, not a Confederate Minister of the South, not an orator, not a newspaper, not a public man anywhere suggests, or ever has suggested, the election of McClellan and Pendleton would even tend to produce a return of the South to the Union—they each and all reject the proposition with scorn. Even the Shepherds of their misled flocks announces that it is "recognized sovereignty," and not Union, which they are determined to have, and that the only way of hope within the Constitution that Chicago gives, is a faint possible hope of an earlier independence; never a suggestion that reunion can, by any possibility, come of the election of McClellan. Did you ever ask a friend of Vallandigham and Pendleton and of the second resolution of the Chicago platform, what effect the victory of our arms was likely to have upon the election of McClellan? No, for they have confessed to you that victory in the field was their defeat at the polls. [Applause.] What! great victories won by our heroic armies in the field, our armies marching to the encampment, tend to defeat a Major General of that army, still drawing his pay from that Government!! Does this need a commentary? How does it strike the people? What do they say to this? They send their brothers and their sons to battle and to death; they, at the cost of life, win bright victories in the defence of our cherished Government, and every such victory, it is acknowledged by all, tends to defeat Maj. Gen. McClellan. Can those who wish him elected rejoice at such victories? I tust he has no friend so base as to pretend to such false rejoicing.

* * * * * * * *

What, then, are the pretensions of this young man to this great office? Before the war he had done nothing; in the war, it is explicitly declared "that all has been a failure." Since he left the army, it is plain that he has done nothing whatever. But we are told that Jeff. Davis, Mason, Slidell, Toombs, and Judah Benjamin are men of such lofty price that they will not treat with Mr. Lincoln, whose manners they don't like; but that McClellan is an educated, courteous, and Christian gentleman, whom they formerly knew well, and that they would be more willing to treat with him for peace. We have many cultured, amiable, Christian gentlemen in the North, and we justly prize their virtues. But during this grim time of war, I think it safer to let Grant, Sherman and Sheridan; Farragut, Dupont, Porter, and Winslow treat with these arch rebels.

Fellow Citizens! there is no shuffling this question; ("there can be no neutrals in this war; only *patriots or traitors!*"

* * * *

I concede to Gen. McClellan all the private virtues. I dare say he has read all the books on war. I doubt not he understands the science well, he certainly writes excellently about it. He has capacity for organizing an army, and possesses many qualities which are pleasing; but of high abilities on the great field of action, he has none; the very thing which weakened his enemy struck him with alarm, and he telegraphed to the President that the removal of Longstreet from the enemy's left hand toward Washington "only illustrates their strength and their confidence." Mr. Winthrop may prove him of Connecticut blood, Hartford was, when I was a child, but these prove him not of the blood of a Cesar, Hannibal or Napoleon. He was not made to rule over this great nation in the iron time of it. The South will surely fall in his rebellion. I base this confidence not upon our strength or their weakness. I concede that in a righteous cause they would prevail. Men are now to see how ready mighty wealth and human power when in conflict with the omnipotent Spirit of Justice! The South had no grievance from this Government; they were never wronged or oppressed in the least—they are not of different language, race or religion; no natural boundaries divide us. They made this wicked war from a mere thirst for power—they were dethroned of their absolute dominion over the natural growth of the free North. They rebelled as Satan rebelled, because "they would rather reign in Hell than serve in Heaven!" They are now in the full enjoyment of that kind of sovereignty. The rebellion rests on *no principles*—it envelops no grand idea even; it has no support but the mere wicked love of absolute power. It will surely fall. [Applause.] It is said, however, that every people is to be the judge of its own wrongs. Nothing can be more true. But all other people will also judge; and the combined judgment of the enlightened world, acting upon the human will, is as resistless as the fiat of the Almighty. The force of this idea is already apparent. In the beginning of this rebellion, all Europe was against us; her entire sympathy was with the South—with the wronged and weaker party, as they supposed. Recognition was almost certain; was sure, if the South could hold out a reasonable time. Where is the hope of recognition now? Let me read from Jeff. Davis' speech at Augusta, delivered a few days since:

"Who now looks for intervention? Who does not know that our friends abroad depend upon our strength at home? That the balance is in our favor with victory, and turns against us with defeat, and that when our victory is unquestioned, we will be recognized and not till then.

The waves of human thought go on electic air over the world. Europe is just beginning to look into this question; by-and-by she will understand it; and finally she will say: the South are all wrong; and without her sympathy. Then the arm of rebellion will drop, paralyzed in its socket. The rebels may still feebly say, we have a right to judge of our own wrongs. Civilized Europe will answer, yes; but when you bring your complaints to us, we have a right to judge also. I do not expect peace very soon though their armies be taken up. I will do the South the justice to say that her statesmen and her warriors are true to their Confederacy. Not one of them has uttered a word which looked in the slightest degree toward a return to the Union. They, at all times and everywhere, declare that on no terms will they ever consent to a union with the North. They are earnest about it. They are as brave and high-spirited as we are. They are in terrible straits; they cry out for troops; they say, "Send Lee troops *from anywhere*." But "anywhere" is a vague place, and the troops do not come from thence at their call. They are weakened by years of cares and the mortifications of defeat, has lost all prudence and composure. He tells us, in his very despair, that his troops are absent in large numbers without leave, and he deplores the women to send them to the army. He threatens like a man without power; and yet neither he nor any one in the South talks of submission, or of a return to the Union under any President, whether that President be Lincoln or McClellan. Davis' army is nearly exhausted. [Applause.] When the war began there were less than four hundred thousand fighting men in the Confederacy, according to the census. That number must be very small now, yet they have no thought of returning to the Union. Before this war ends they will free and arm the slaves. Of that I have no doubt. Then the end draweth nigh; then the bitter questions about which we have puzzled so much will be solved; then will begin the faint, slow dawn upon this long night of gloom. [Applause.] Slow, very slow, the dawn will open. Feeble in its first gleam—only the eye of faith can discern it, but it will surely, finally expand into the heavenly day of Union and of peace. I have reason to believe that soon after the election proclamations will be made to the Southern States to lay down their arms and return to the Union, with assurances that they shall have every right which the Constitution and the laws can give them. [Renewed applause.] But as I read their destiny they will not return; they will spurn the offer; they will arm the slaves and fight on, "dragging their slow length along." From the seaports taken, and the military posts fortified, with radiate lines of trade and increasing communication, Mexico will be an outlet for many rebels; Europe and the Isles of the West Indies will receive some, and by slow degrees peace will be restored—a peace worth all it will cost—peace for coast—peace for son of ours will see broken. There is nothing personal in this coming election; it is not a contest between Lincoln and McClellan. It is a conflict between the two great and contending principles—between free and despotic government; and clearly presents the question whether the prosperity, the happiness and the greatness of our country shall be preserved or forever destroyed. No mortal issue was ever so vast and grand as ours to-day. No people ever had a grander trial of their faith and their fidelity. More selfish politicians will never believe that a higher power rules the destinies of men; that the people can be trusted; that treason cannot long be deceived; that in trying times, when the mind is awake and exalted by great events, the earnest people, seeking only for the truth, will have their right from Heaven to that. The voice of the people will be the voice of God." [Prolonged applause and cheers.]

### The New State of Nevada.

The Territory of Nevada, which has just been admitted to the Union as a State by President Lincoln, was organized in March, 1861. For this purpose about ten thousand square miles were appropriated from the northern extremity of California, and about seventy thousand from Western Utah. At the time of its organization the Territory possessed a population of very nearly seven thousand white settlers. The development of her mineral resources was rapid and almost without parallel, and attracted a constant stream of immigration into the Territory. As the population has not been subject to the fluctuations from which other Territories have suffered, the growth of Nevada has been rapid and steady. At the general convention election of 1863, nearly eleven thousand votes were cast. During the present year great accessions to the population have been made.

Nevada is probably the richest State in the Union in respect to mineral resources. No region in the world is richer in argentiferous leads. These leads are found scattered over the entire Washoe county, the richest of which is that known as the Comstock lead, of Virginia City. The localities of the other principal mines in the region are Gold Hill and Nevada are the Emerald Mines, one hundred miles south southeast of Virginia; the Humboldt, one hundred and sixty miles northeast; the Silver Mountain sixty miles south; Pine Nut, thirty miles north, and the Reese river country one hundred and seventy miles east northeast, embracing many districts and flanked by tens of more than one hundred promise—the Cortez, seventy miles north, and the San Antonoio, one hundred miles south of Austin, now the principal town on the Reese river.

A few months ago another deposit of mineral wealth was brought to light, which has proved of incalculable value to the silver miners. This was an immense basin of salt, five miles square, near the sink of the Carson river. To hear, says a gentleman who writes from Virginia City, appears once to have been the bottom of a lake, and the salt is found good even on the surface. A covering of about three inches in depth is almost indifferent; but beneath this, for a depth of fourteen feet, pure rock salt is found as clear as ice, and white "as the driven snow." Beneath there is water, which seems to be filled through salt for an unknown depth. The whole of the fourteen feet in thickness does not contain a single streak of any deleterious matter or rubbish, and is ready for quarrying and sending to market. The locality is one hundred miles west of Reese river, and seventy miles east of Virginia City, on the overland road.

In January of this year there were one hundred and twenty-five quartz mills in operation in Nevada, which were erected at a cost ranging from $10,000 to $100,000. About three-fourths of the quartz mills of Nevada are driven by steam, and the balance by water power. Of the entire number, four-fifths are in the vicinity of Virginia. There is an average of one hundred mills in constant operation. These will carry, on an average, ten stamps each, making one thousand, with capacity for crushing one thousand tons per day. This ore will yield at the rate of $50 per ton, giving a daily production of $50,000, or $15,000,000 per annum.

### The Murder of Colonel Butler in Clearfield County—Particulars of the Tragedy—The Murderers Still at Large.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives the following details in reference to the murder of Colonel Butler in Clearfield county, to which we have before alluded:

Joseph Lounsberry, of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, was one of the men drafted a year ago, to fill up the quota of his district, but failed to report. By the aid of his personal friends, and the counsel of the Copperhead leaders of Clearfield county, Lounsberry has succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Deputy Provost Marshals up to the day of the last October election, when he made his appearance at the polls in Clearfield town, guarded by seventy armed men, and voted the full Copperhead ticket. The friends of Lounsberry boasted of his appearance at the polls, as a "Democratic defiance to Abe Lincoln and his hireling Provost Marshals." The Lounsberry himself openly asserted that he disregarded the draft, and that he he had his instructions from higher authority than Lincoln, meaning, it is supposed, the Knights of the Golden Circle; but we will not here assert whether Bigler and Wallace gave these instructions.

With these facts made public, and with the knowledge that Lounsberry was concealed in his own house, Provost Marshall Campbell, of the 19th District, dispatched two deputies, Col. Cyrus Butler and Lieut. David Vanvleet, to arrest Lounsberry. These deputies proceeded to the house of the deserter early on Saturday morning, and after a hasty reconnoissance of the premises, the officers discovered, as they supposed, Lounsberry leaving the house and proceed to the stable. From the position of the deputies it was impossible fully to recognize their man, but as he was in the act of returning from the barn to the house, the officers were sure of their prisoner, and made chase. The deserter reached the house first, and at once took refuge in the attic. To gain his hiding place, it was found that only one man at a time could ascend the stairs, and as Butler reached the upper landing, closely followed by Vanvleet, the deserter from his concealment at once fired, putting a rifle ball through the left groin of Butler, when that officer discharged his revolver at the deserter, who in turn rushed upon him and inflicted a dreadful blow with his rifle butt on Butler, producing a wound in the head of itself sufficient to cause death. At this instant officer Vanvleet came to the rescue and grappled the deserter, throwing him to the floor of the stair-way. In the scuffle the officer lost his revolver, which Lounsberry then fired at the fugitive, and before either officer could reach the outside of the house the desperado had made good his escape.

The wounds of officer Butler were of the most serious character. With the least possible delay he was removed to Clearfield, where he received every necessary surgical attention, but after lingering in great agony until Monday, October 31st, he died, leaving a wife and four helpless children to mourn his assassination. The affair has caused the most intense excitement in Clearfield county. *Democratic leaders approve the assassination as an act of self-defense, and as a warning to the officers of the Government against all further attempts at arresting deserters in Clearfield County.* Lounsberry is still at large. His friends say that he shall never be arrested.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN PRIZE COURTS.—Sir R. Collier, the Solicitor General, of England, had been addressing his constituents at Plymouth, and in the course of his speech he adverted in favorable terms to the decisions of the American Prize Courts. He said the American Judges had paid the greatest respect to the decisions of the British Courts, and to those of their own, and, upon the whole, their judgments had been well considered and given with a desire to do justice. This remark was greeted with loud applause.

TURKEYS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A scheme has been set on foot in New York to send to our soldiers in Grant's army 50,000 turkeys for their Thanksgiving d

NOVEL MODE OF MAKING GOBLETS.—A correspondent of the Mobile *Register* gives the following description of how the rebel soldiers manufacture goblets. He says:

"I saw mine host, Dr. J——, doing something last evening that was new to me. Crockery and glassware of the ordinary kind being well nigh obsolete in the Confederacy, and especially at Tangipahoa, the doctor was simply manufacturing his own glassware. As his process is cheap, easy, simple and worthy of imitation, I will describe it. Take a claret bottle, or any kind of a glass bottle—bottles of thin white glass with flat bottoms are the best—hold the bottle firmly by both ends; let another person, having a cup of water ready, pass a stout cotton cord twice around the bottle, and create a friction by pulling the ends of the cord to and fro rapidly for a minute or so; then let him jerk the cord off, dash the water on quickly, and presto! you hold in one hand as serviceable a tumbler or goblet as you need wish, and in the other a seat but not gaudy candlestick. The bottle should be held with a strap, piece of leather, or other substance, with a hard, straight edge, firmly around it at the intended point of severance, in order to keep the cord in one place during the friction, and to secure straight and smooth edges to the glassware. Old bottles can be put to good use in this way."

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR NEARLY A QUARTER of a century Matthews' Venetian Hair Dye has been extensively used, and in no case has it failed to give entire satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the best and cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it immeasurably superior to anything in the shape of a Dye now or ever before the people. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that dusty, dirty appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, which is an inferior article has been used; besides, it produces a perfectly natural color of any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crack or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by Druggists. Price 75 cents.

A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
19 Gold street, New York.

Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents. oct3-1y

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au13-6m

## OIL COMPANIES.

**LINDEN OIL CO.,**

Capital ..... $200,000
Shares ..... 25 each.

This Company has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. for the month of October, payable to shareholders on SATURDAY, the 5th November, at the office No. 107 Fourth street.

no2 5t J. K. MORANGE, Secretary.

**OIL! OIL!—NOTICE.**

The subscribers to the stock of the Tarr, Story and Cherry Run Oil Company, are hereby notified to pay their subscription as on or before SATURDAY, 5th of November, at the store of GRAHAM & THOMAS 157 Liberty street. R. J. THOMAS,

no2-4t Treasurer.

**COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.**

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.

The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Monday, the 7th, to Saturday, the 12th of November inclusive. By order of the Board.

no2-6t E. WESTERVELT, Secretary

**GOOD INTENT OIL CO.**

This Company has made a dividend of 20 dollars per share for the months of September and October, inclusive, payable at the office of the Company forthwith. J. K. MORANGE,

no2-3t Secretary.

**THE HORSE CREEK OIL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,**

who own 1,500 acres on the Allegheny river, and upon both sides of Horse creek, are prepared to lease lots upon their territory of 2 acres each

For further particulars apply to their Superintendent, Mr. JOB RIDGWAY, upon the premises, four miles above Oil City, Venango County, Pa., or to W. C. STILES, Jr., Secretary,

oc28-1m No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Phila.

**TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.**

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY, are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAGHER, No. 1 St. Clair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers,

no2-3t J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

**GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.**

President: H. P. MUELLER, 154 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: R. HONEGGER, 351 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. se19-4t

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD**

OF DIRECTORS, held THIS DAY, R. W. MACKEY was elected Assistant Cashier of this Bank.

no2 10t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

ALLEGHENY BANK, November 1st, 1864.

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS**

of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

no2 10t J. W. COOK, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
November 1st, 1864. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months. Payable on or after the 10th inst. The United State tax will be paid by the Bank.

no2-2w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, Nov. 1st, 1864.

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS**

of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 11th inst., free of Government tax.

no2-1w daltinc JOHN HARPER, Cashier.

**DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE WESTERN INSURANCE CO, }
Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864. }

The Western Insurance Company has this day declared a dividend of FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of tax, out of the earned profits of the last six months, payable on, or after, the 10th inst.

no2-dawtf F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
November 1st, 1864. }

**THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS**

of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on or after the 11th inst. JOHN G. MARTIN,

no2-10t Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK, Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THIS**

BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from tax, payable on and after the 11th instant.

no2-10t GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK, }
Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1864. }

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 11th inst., free of all tax.

no2-10t JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH, }
October 20th, 1864. }

**AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN**

DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.

oct21-11d H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
October 18th, 1864. }

**AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS**

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

oct20-12d JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.

## DENTISTRY.

**ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS**

**IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.**

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of ether, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of ether, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Semi Teeth, at $70 per set, which are inferior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

**QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,**
278 PENN STREET.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**PITTSBURGH THEATRE.**

FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

Benefit of the eminent and wonderful tragic actress, EMMA WALLER, who will appear in a glorious and unapproachable character of the

DUCHES OF MALFI

Also as JULIANA.

THIS EVENING, the great Elizabethan Tragedy, by John Webster, a coteporary of Shakspeare, entitled

DUCHES OF MALFI,
Duchess of Malfi.....Emma Waller,
Fancy Polka, brought out by Prof DeLong.....Miss Jennie
To conclude with the
HONEY MOON.
Julian.....Emma Waller
In rehearsal, the COLLEEN BAWN.

**FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,**

Late Athenæum—Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Unparalleled attraction. First week of the Comic Pantomimist and Comedian,

GEORGE R. EDEON.

Who will appear in his great character of Nicodemus. The beautiful and artistic Ballet of MILLIE and CLARA ROWLEY, MISS ELLMES, the people's favorite. The GREAT STAR COMBINATION in a bill of universal excellence.

First week of

ALI HASSN.

The great gymnast in his wonderful and terrific act upon the tight rope. Firstweek of Miss MARION EDESON and Miss LOUISA ROBINSON. First week of J. SYLVAS CLARKE, the versatile performer.

no2-1 J. K.

**CITY BILL POSTER.**

JAMES TEACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same jeo8:1y

## INSURANCE.

**FIRE INSURANCE.**

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital ..... $300,00 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864 ..... 222,719 00
Assets ..... $522,219 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864 ..... $62,000
Cash Capital ..... $400,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to dividends, sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct3 39 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

**THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,**
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864 ..... $11,000,000
Annual Income, over ..... 2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over ..... 5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

*References in Pittsburgh*—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lane, Wills Boothe, R. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Yankirk, M. Whitmore.

*Medical Examiner*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.

GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
27 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

jy19-1y

**PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,**

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freights at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. PHILLIPS, | SAM'L. P. SHRIVER, |
| JOHN WATT, | Capt. J. L. RHODES, |
| JOHN E. PARKE, | WM. YANKIRK, |
| CHAS. S. BISSELL, | JAS. D. VERNER, |
| GEO. B. JONES, | C. HANSON LOVE, |
| WM. B. HAYS, | CHAS. ARBUCKLE, |

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

**ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.**—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. EOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DIXON, General Agent.

Directors.

| | |
|---|---|
| ISAAC JONES, | JOHN D. McCORD, |
| C. G. HUSSEY, | Captain DAN'L JACOBS, |
| HARVEY CHILDS, | R. B. STERLING, |
| Captain R. C. GRAY, | Captain WM. DEAN, |
| JOHN H. DAVIS, | R. L. McGREW, |
| B. L. FAHNESTOCK, | ROBERT H. DAVIS. |

se6:1y

**CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.**—Office, corner Market and Water streets, 2d floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. BAGALEY, | JOHN SHIPTON, |
| JAMES PARKE, Jr., | JAMES M. COOPER, |
| W. G. JOHNSTON, | S. HARBAUGH, |
| B. F. JONES, | J. CALDWELL, Jr., |
| ROBT. OWENS, | ROBT. B. DILWORTH, |
| Hon. T. M. HOWE, | GEORGE BINGHAM, |
| BARCLAY PRESTON, | WM. A. RODGERS, |
| S. M. KIER, | |

de28

**MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF NEW YORK.**

ACCUMULATION ..... $1,600,000

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

H. L. RINGWALT, Agent,
Je30-1y-eod No. 67 Fourth street.

**DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—**
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 93 Water street, Pittsburgh.
se15:1y P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

## MEDICAL.

**PARK & BRILL,**

(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
**DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,**
**Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.**

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
**White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.**

Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.

**No. 77 Federal Street,**
Third door below R. B. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

au22-1y.

**DOCTOR JAMES KING,**

Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

au4-1y

**CHAS. H. SUPER,**

**Druggist and Pharmaceutist,**

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

**WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,**

**J. J. BENDER & CO.,**

Have opened in Pittsburgh

**A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House**

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5:tf

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., }
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, }
Pittsburgh, Pa., October 25th, 1864. }

**NOTICE FOR PROPOSALS**

FOR TWO STRETCHES OF AN IRON BRIDGE OVER THE ALLEGHENY RIVER AT PITTSBURGH, PA.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 4 o'clock, p. m., of the 12th day of November next, for an Iron Bridge, or for two spans, each about 185 feet in length, over a part of the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, Pa.

The plans and specifications for the same, will be ready for examination at this office, on and after the 5th day of November next.

oct28-2w JOHN B. JERVIS, Chief Engineer.

**WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN,**
139 Wood street

**PANEL PAPERS.**—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
au22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

## PHOTOGRAPHS.

**DABB'S PHOTOGRAPHS.**—Having completed all arrangments for

**PHOTOGRAPHING.**

all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would specfully call the attention of the public to his

**NEW ESTABLISHMENT,**

**No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh**

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size.

**Colored in Ink, Oil, or Water Colors.**

The Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

**Large Lot of Very Fine Photographs,**

which are open for inspection to the public.

The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.

Remember the place.

**B. L. H. DABBS.**
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh.
jy28

## OILS.

**RIDER & CLARK,**

**Commission Merchants**

AND FACTORS IN

**PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,**

OILS, CANDLES, &c.

98 Water and 122 Front st., Pittsburgh, 51 Broad st., New York.

Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. G. WELDON.....JOHN KELLY

**WELDON & KELLY,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Lamps and Lamp Goods,**

AND DEALERS IN

**CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,**

**164 Wood street, near Sixth, Pittsburgh.**

se16

**OIL STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Having opened an office for the purchase OIL STOCK, I offer my services to the public

JACOB GLOSS

OFFICE: No. 115 FOURTH street. se8:3m

**COLUMBIA OIL STOCK.**

172 shares of Columbia oil stock.
Apply to
se21 B. McLAIN & CO.

JOHN H. EDWARDS.....I. L. EDWARDS

**EDWARDS & CO.,**
PETROLEUM
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**
**130 Walnut St., Philadelphia.**

References—Drexel & Co., Dallett & Son, Fearons & Smith, Philadelphia; Beckham & Long, Pittsburgh; Jas. Bleakley, Esq., Cashier First National Bank, Franklin, Venango county, Pa. se8-6m

**AMBER OIL,**

FROM GREENE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

**SHRIVER & LAZEAR,** AGENTS for the sale of this celebrated

**CRUDE OIL,**

the attention of dealers to the same. au4-3m

**COCHRAN & RUSSELL,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
**Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.**

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se23 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

**THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY**

manufacture and have for sale a

**Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).**

Also, PURE BENZOLE.

Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

**NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,**

KIRKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.

Warehouse, No. 89 Third street, Pittsburgh.

WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON

**EAGLE OIL WORKS,**

LAWRENCEVILLE,

**WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,**

**Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease**

Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. jan

**PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,**

AND

**Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,**

se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

**BREWER, BURKE & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE

**Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works,**

Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sep1

**RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
**Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,**

No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets.

## RESTAURANTS

**SCHILD AND Co's DINING SALOON,** No. 85 Wood street.—The above-named firm respectfully call the attention of the public to their establishment. Not only at every time of the day and evening do they serve meals within the shortest time with magnificence, but there is also paid particular interest to the serving of Oysters. They are at hand every possible style, and the Stews will be delicately prepared by the well-known FREDERICK KAIB, who was for a long time manager of the saloon of Mr. George Reinemann. Therefore, get the fine chafing dish at Schild & Co.'s, 85 Wood street, Lafayette Hall. se19-3m

**BOWERY SALOON.**—NO. 46 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
sep7-1y Proprietor.

**WILLIAM RUECKHEISEN'S**

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jn16-1y

**PETER WILBERT'S**

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. se7:1y

**OPEN AGAIN.—**
CHARLES REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:1y

**VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S**

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

**JOHN MEYER'S**

**Restaurant and Eating Saloon**

No. 46 Smithfield street,
oct28:1y PITTSBURGH.

**JOHN GANGWISCH.**

UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY

WHOLESALE OFFICE

Jy30-1y No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward, PITTSBURGH, PA.

**ELI YOUNG'S**

**Restaurant and Eating Saloon,**

Nos. 129 and 131 Smithfield street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ The very best of SHELL and CAN OYSTER served up in every style, together with all the delicacies of the season. se7

**THE PARTNERSHIP** existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of R. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by

N. P. SAWYER,
se24-1 September 1st, 1864.

## FINANCIAL.

**U. S. 7-30 LOAN.**

**THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY** gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

**SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.**

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

**Convertible into a Six per Cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.**

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

**Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.**

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dates from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

**$40,000,000.**

*SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED* by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

**And all Respectable Banks and Bankers**

throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

se1-6md&w

**JOHN W. TIERNAN,**

STOCK AND BILL BROKER.

**Office: 144 Fourth Street,**
oc31-6m SECOND FLOOR.

**THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,**

**STOCK BROKERS,**

**27 Wood street,**
PITTSBURGH.

Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of

**OIL STOCKS,**

being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies both in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-tf

**THIRD NATIONAL BANK**

OF PITTSBURGH.

BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.

**U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,**

Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new

**7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes,**

AND

**OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Prest.
au19-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

**THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA.** (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officer and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES LAUGHLIN, | ALEX. SPEER, |
| ROBERT HAYS, | P. G. BAILEY, |
| THOMAS BELL, | ALEX. BRADLEY, |
| THOS. WIGHTMAN, | SAMUEL REA, |
| WM. K. NIMICK, | |
| JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't, | |
| JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r. | |

se7

**U. S. 7-30 BONDS.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi annually principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy28

**U. S. 10-40 LOAN.**—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., 139 Wood street.
mh30-tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

**GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE,** and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND **Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates**

By JAMES O'CONNOR,
Office, 55 Market street.
se7

## PRINTING

**W. S. HAVEN,**
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER RULER AND STATIONER.
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

**KREBS & BRO.,**

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh,
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se22:1y

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

**GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS**

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

**A Full and Complete Assortment**

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL,
182 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

## WALL PAPER.

**THE FALL STOCK OF FANCY GOODS,**

Varieties and Toys, Wall Paper, Window Shades and Table Oil Cloths have just been received at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ,
se11 164 Smithfield street.

**CHANGE OF BASE.—**

**MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,**

**COKE, COAL AND LIME.**

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city.

**HENRY L. BUTLER,**

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER,
No. 75 Grand street.
Surveys of Land and Designs of Machinery executed to order. oct4-1m

**JOHN MOORHEAD,**

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
se6 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

**CHOICE COUNTRY RESIDENCE**

FOR SALE.

A good two-story Frame Dwelling House, with eight rooms, besides kitchen, cellar and wash-house; brick barn and carriage-house; two cisterns and spring with pump; with nearly 11 acres of ground, well stocked with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. About 2½ acres are well timbered, and four or five slope with a southern or western exposure, well adapted to grape culture. The site is elevated, and the view unsurpassed. Access by the Perryville plank-road, and within easy walk of Federal street, Allegheny. A rare chance to unite town with country life. Address Box 139 Allegheny P. O. oc21-2w

**THREE LOTS AND HOUSES**

FOR SALE,

Situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 80 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 150 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property, if not sold previous to that time, will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE,
Agent for the Estate.
oc21-td

**FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**

A FARM of 100 acres, 80 under cultivation, balance good timber land, situated on White river Knox county, Indiana, 7 miles from Dicker station, on the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad. The place is under good fence, and well watered; there is also 50 bushels of wheat, corn and hay on the farm, which will go to the purchaser. The improvements are a good log house of four rooms, with the necessary out buildings for farming purposes. For terms, apply to the Real Estate and Insurance office of

C. S. BATES,
oc29 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

**VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.**

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market, is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, and laid with coal of the best quality. The improvements consist in being in good condition, consisting of dwelling house, barn, granery, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds, fences under good order, and all under the best state of cultivation. The Washington Turnpike runs through the farm.

For terms apply to
JOHN FULLERTON,
No. 23 Wood street.
ROBERT RAMSAY,
oc21-tf Executors, &c.

**FOR SALE—**

Twelve to thirteen acres of land, on one of the most public thoroughfares leading to either city, and within convenient drive for business men. On the premises is a two-story frame house, with south and west front of 30 feet, with verandah and portico; a comfortable stable 22x24, including a carriage-house, with other out-buildings. There is a small stream of water running through the lot, and a never-failing well of pure cold water at the door. An orchard, of two acres, containing 300 choice grafted fruit, and so selected as to furnish a supply of fruit from the last of July to May. Also, a small orchard of Quince, Peach and Pear, with a grapery, producing 16 to 20 bushels per year. There is an abundance of Shrubbery, evergreens and timber. There are some 4 to 6 acres well adapted for grapes or fruit. Business men wishing to procure a most healthful country situation where property is beginning to rise in value, will not fail this opportunity to visit them. For particulars enquire at this office, or at G. C. LIGHTCAP'S, on the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank road. oc20-1m

**FOR RENT—**

A Fine Well Lighted ROOM, 23x40 feet, on First Floor, with the best of Steam Power.

Apply at
ARMSTRONG, BRO. & CO.,
oc11-tf 122 Third street.

**VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE,** situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 227 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, on which mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to
MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or
W. C. AUGHINBAUGH,
au2-tf No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

**A RARE CHANCE

**HOLMES & SONS,**

**BANKERS,**

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
do. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin. Coupons and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. oct6


## Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. A. BRYAN, BROKER, 29 FOURTH ST.

[Bank and other officers are requested to correct any errors or supply omissions in this table.]

| Par Val. | Latest Sales. | Remarks. | Div. Nov. 8 | Pt. ct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 Second National | | | | |
| 100 Third National | 108 | | | |
| 100 Fourth National | | | | |
| 50 Exchange | 72 | Div. Nov. 6 | | Pt. ct. |
| 50 Citizens' | 71 | " " | 5 | " |
| 50 Pittsburgh | 82 | " " | 5 | " |
| 50 Allegheny | 87½ | " " | 5 | " |
| 50 Mechanics | 88 | " " | 5 | " |
| 50 Iron City | 88 | " " | 5 | " |
| 50 M. & M. | 81 | " " | 5 | " |
| 100 First National | | | | $2.75 |
| 100 First National, Ally | 114 | " " | | $2.00 |
| 100 Manchester Saving | 49¾ | " " | 4 | Pt. ct. |
| INSURANCE. | | | | |
| 50 Citizens | 51 | Div. June | | $6.00 |
| 50 Western | 50 | " Nov. | | $4.00 |
| 50 Monongahela | 58 | " " | | $4.00 |
| 50 Pacific | 80½ | " " | | $4.00 |
| 50 Pittsburgh | 94½ | " Aug. | | $4.00 |
| 50 Allegheny | 85 | " July | | $3.00 |
| 50 Peoples' | 28½ | " " | | $4.00 |
| 50 Penn | | | | |
| BRIDGES. | | | | |
| 50 Monongahela | 38½ | Div. Sept. 5 | | Pt. ct. |
| 50 St. Clair Street | 66½ | Div. July 5 | | Pt. ct. |
| 50 Hand Street | 51½ | Div. July 5 | | Pt. ct. |
| 50 Mechanic Street | | | | |
| 50 Birmingham | 55 | Div. July | | $1 80 |
| RAILROAD. | | | | |
| 50 Allegheny Valley | 105 | No Div. | | |
| 50 Penna. Central | 70 | Div. May 4 | | Pt. ct. |
| 100 Fort Wayne | 109 | Div. Oct. | 2½ | Pt. ct. |
| 50 Cleveland | 109 | Div. Oct. 4 | | Pt. ct. |
| 50 Connellsville | 12½ | No Div. | | |
| 50 do (interest) | 13½ | " | | |
| 50 Steubenville | 11½ | " | | |
| 50 Chartiers | 5 | " | | |
| 50 Mansfield | ¾ | " | | |
| 50 Allegh'y & Alaska Ter. | | " | | |
| 50 Birmingham | 41½ | " | | |
| 50 Clinton | 65 | " | | |
| GAS. | | | | |
| 50 Pittsburgh | 89½ | Div. | | |
| 50 Allegheny | 61½ | June | 5 | Pt. ct. |
| 50 Birmingham | | | | |
| OIL COMPANIES. | | | | |
| 50 Lecanoo | 7¾ | Div. Aug. 13 | | Pt. ct. |
| 10 Rhode American | 7¾ | | | |
| 50 Dalzell | 9 | Div. Oct. 1 | | Pt. ct. |
| 50 Allegheny and Pitts. | 9¾ | Div. Oct. 2 | | Pt. ct. |
| 50 Oil City | 80 | Div. Oct. 3 | | Pt. ct. |
| 5 Iron City | | | | |
| 5 Horse Neck | 1.10 | | | |
| 5 Shields | .90 | | | |
| 5 Federal | 1.45 | | | |
| 5 Atlantic | | | | |
| 5 Whitely Creek | 1¼ | | | |
| 5 Fayette | ¾ | | | |
| 5 Riverside | | | | |
| 5 Flem'g's Blood farm | 4 | Div. Oct. 2 | | Pt. ct. |
| 5 Olmstead | | | | |
| 5 Rynd farm | | | | |
| 5 Phenix | | | | |
| 5 Phillips | 7¾ | Div. Oct. 2 | | Pt. ct. |
| 5 Ohio Valley | 1¾ | | | |
| 5 El Dorado | 2¾ | Div. Ort. 1 | | Pt. ct. |
| 5 Cherry Run Central | 1¾ | | | |
| 10 Dempsey | 9½ | | | |
| 10 Noble & Delamater | 12½ | | | |
| 5 Linden Oil Co | 5.05 | Div. Oct. | 3 | Pt. ct. |
| 5 Rees Oil Co | 1.10 | Div. Oct. | 2 | Pt. ct. |
| Oil Basin | | | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | |
| 50 Penn. & Greens. Tpk. | 11¾ | | | |
| 50 Monongahela Navigation | 45 | Div. July | $2 | 50 |
| BONDS. | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny County 6's | 98 | Coupons | Jan'y & July. | |
| Pittsburgh 6's | 95½ | do | do | do |
| do 5's | 97 | do | do | do |
| Allegheny City 6's | 103 | do | do | do |
| do 6's | 70 | do | do | do |
| Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's | 105 | do | do | do |
| do 2d mortg | 100 | do | April and | Oct. |
| Connellsville R. R. 6's | 52¼ | do | Feb'y and | Aug. |
| Steub. R. R. 6's | 75 | | | |
| Ill. Co. Bounty 6's | 98½ | | | |
| Pitt tp. Bounty 6's | 90 | | | |

## BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD

J. R McCUNE, PRES. | N. HOLMES, V. PRES.
S. S. BRYAN, SECRETARY.

**Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.**

TRANSACTIONS NOV 3, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

| | Bid. | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, of '81 | 101 | 102 |
| U. S. 5-20s | 101¾ | 102¾ |
| U. S. 7-30s | 99½ | 100 |
| U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness | 95¾ | |
| Gold | 225 | 225 |
| Allegheny County Scrip | 76 | |
| Steubenville Scrip | | 60½ |
| Allegheny Insurance | 26 | 26 |
| Pennsylvania Insurance (full paid) | 40 | |
| " (part paid) | 13 | |
| St. Clair street Bridge | 41 | |
| U. S. Telegraph | | |
| Allegheny Valley R. R. | 103¾ | |
| Pittsburgh and Steubenville | | 10¾ |
| Bank of Pittsburgh | 70 | |
| Allegheny Bank | 58 | |
| German Trust Bank | 30 | |
| Manchester Savings | 52 | |
| Lecanoo Oil | 20 | |
| Dalzell Oil | 9.40 | |
| Acme | 26 | |
| Columbia | 85 | |
| Fleming & Blood | 4 | |
| Phillips | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| Pittsburgh and Great West | 1¾ | |
| Eldorado | 2¾ | |
| Allegheny Valley Oil | 1¾ | |
| Ohio Valley | 1¼ | |
| Cherry Run Central | | 1¾ |
| Hemlock | 5 | |
| Tarr, Story and Cherry Run | | 1¼ |
| Quincy Mining | 100 | |
| National Copper | 29 | |
| Rockland | 18 | |
| Medora | 8 | |
| Cherry Run and Blood | | 1¼ |
| Horse Neck | 1.20 | |
| Federal | | 1¼ |
| Rose | | 1½ |
| Linden Mining | | 6½ |

SALES AT BOARD OF

| | |
|---|---|
| U. S. 5-20s | 101¾ |
| U. S. 7-30s | 99½ |
| Gold | 225 |
| Allegheny Insurance | 26 |
| Ohio Valley | 1¼ |
| Germania Oil | 5 |

We present below our usual abstract of the condition of the old banks of this city. It is useful as far as it goes, and would be a much better barometer of the money market if we could embrace the National Banks, which are now exercising so important an influence. The changes are not important, the only prominent one being an increase in Government securities which appears to have been done without curtailing the discount line, for, on the contrary, that item shows an increase.

We would remark in reference to these abstracts that they embrace only the more important items, and are intended to give the immediate liabilities and assetts. The difference in the amounts is represented by the capital, profits, real estate, unpaid dividends, etc., which, as some of the banks omit from their published statements, cannot, therefore, be embraced in our abstract. These items are, however, not of importance to the public generally, but only to the stockholders. All the public want to know is the ability of the banks to meet their liabilities to depositors and note holders, and *we are very certain they can have no doubt on this subject, in regard to our banks*, which appear to be managed with ability and prudence, as well as profitably to the stockholders:

| Bank. | Loans & Disc'ts. | Coin. | T. & B.U.S.-Pa. Notes. | Due by Bonds. | Banks. | Total Ass'ts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exch'ge | 1,510,291 | 311,187 | 388,578 | 1,775,000 | 154,509 | 4,139,565 |
| Pitts'g | 1,202,566 | 204,241 | 685,378 | 600,000 | 137,903 | 2,830,088 |
| Mech'cs | | 94,439 | 59,542 | 73,972 | 1,000,000 | 71,912 |
| M. & M | | 209,452 | 163,153 | 71,872 | 1,561,000 | 66,326 |
| Citizens' | | 781,674 | 167,290 | 100,481 | 1,035,000 | 97,579 |
| Iron City | | 324,730 | 105,639 | 278,248 | 975,500 | 228,173 |
| Alleg'y | | 958,972 | 126,286 | 39,576 | 555,710 | 76,231 |
| | | $5,454,714 | 1,147,953 | 1,527,909 | 8,102,210 | 832,243 |

| | Circul'n. | Deposits. | Due B'ks. | Total Liabil's. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Exch'ge | $1,847,900 | 923,151 | 65,681 | 2,776,736 |
| Pitts'g | 27,321 | 1,517,032 | 15,000 | 1,559,464 |
| Mech'cs | 965,420 | 243,926 | 12,726 | 1,198,672 |
| M. & M | 1,140,102 | 207,765 | 7,758 | 1,286,125 |
| Citizens' | 963,950 | 594,762 | 3,746 | 1,562,458 |
| Iron City | 767,628 | 932,976 | 26,579 | 1,647,183 |
| Alleghe'y | 918,844 | 276,172 | 1,965 | 1,215,981 |
| | $6,672,199 | 4,539,415 | 133,455 | 11,345,969 |

This statement compares with the preceding month as follows:

| | Oct. 1. | Nov. 1. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans & Dis | $5,387,618 | $5,454,714 | Inc | 67,096 |
| Specie | 1,165,877 | 1,147,953 | Dec | 17,924 |
| Exch & Bk N | 1,756,478 | 1,687,909 | Dec | 118,569 |
| U S & Pa Notes | 7,702,050 | 8,102,210 | Inc | 400,160 |
| Due from Banks | 799,262 | 832,243 | Inc | 33,181 |
| Circulation | 6,665,065 | 6,721,199 | Inc | 55,534 |
| Deposits | 4,412,772 | 4,539,415 | Inc | 126,643 |
| Due other Bks | 96,005 | 133,455 | Inc | 37,450 |

—Considerable excitement in oil stocks, all of which are held at higher prices in consequence of the fortunate strike on the Hyde & Egbert farm, to which we alluded yesterday.

—Government Securities sold at the Board at about the rates of yesterday. Gold and November cupons at 225; 7-30 notes at 99½.

—Connellsville Bonds brought 83¾; and the stock 12¾ after board.

—Allegheny Valley Railroad was enquired for at 103¾ to 103¾. We hear of no sales.

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of Philadelphia Banks for the past and previous week:

| | Last Week. | This Week. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Capital | $13,312,555 | $13,110,905 | De. | $201,650 |
| Loans | 41,105,615 | 41,598,194 | Inc. | 482,579 |
| Specie | 3,663,673 | 3,496,146 | De. | 167,527 |
| Legal Tenders | 13,606,519 | 13,655,494 | Inc. | 345,875 |
| Deposits | 37,102,885 | 37,425,689 | Inc. | 312,804 |
| Circulation | 2,554,604 | 2,519,388 | De. | 35,219 |

The bank averages the past week were more nearly steady, though we notice a still further increase of loans, legal tender notes, and deposits. The specie further declined, as did also the circulation, but in very moderate amounts.

### Philadelphia Wool Market.

November 2.

The market is firmer and holders generally are asking an advance on previous rates, with more disposition to operate; the high rates now demanded, however, have a tendency to check business, which is only moderate, and the sales are mostly confined to fleece at 95@$1 05, chiefly at $1 for low grade, which is scarce and wanted at that figure, and tub at $1 10@1 15. Yarns are also better, and selling at $1 60 per pound.

### The Barley Crop in Canada.

The Toronto *Globe* says it has been estimated that the crop of barley in Upper and Lower Canada is about 6,000,000 bushels, and of this at least five-sixths must find its way into the American market.

## PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Nov. 4, 1864. }

Business was not very active, the sales made being, in a small way, for local purposes, merely to meet the wants of the city trade. The weather continues unusually pleasant for the season. Our rivers are in fair navigable order—boats have no reason to complain on that score, the stage of water last evening being about seven feet. The excitement in regard to the Presidential election continues to increase. The day is rapidly approaching. The Union party had a grand jollification last night; it was, beyond question, the greatest torch-light procession that was ever witnessed in this vicinity. On the landing business was not very active, the arrivals being limited. The "Leni Leoti" came in from Louisville with a full cargo, principally Tobacco. She will load in time for the same port. The "Commonwealth" left for St. Louis at an early hour; she had a good cargo and a number of people. The "Olive" is loading for Cincinnati and Louisville; she will get off this evening or to-morrow. The "Pine Grove" is fast filling up for Cincinnati and Louisville; she will leave this day; she is an A No. 1 boat. The "Julia" will be found at the landing this morning; she will leave for Zanesville at 4 p. m. on Saturday. A number of boats are now due, and may arrive at any hour. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

APPLES—The market was firm with a good demand especially for the bet.er qualities. We note a sale of 200 bbls New York State, a favorite article at $3 00; sales 150 do assorted at $2 50@3 00.

SALT—The market remains steady. We note sales of 100 bbls No. 1 at $3 05 per bbl.

HAY—The market yesterday was firm and prices were a shade higher. At the scales 10 loads were disposed of at $44@45 per ton. Baled loads We note sales of two lots comprising 57 tons at $38.

FLOUR—The market was firm with a steady demand for the various descriptions. The best brands were [illegible] Pancied. Holders were generally [illegible] advance of 25c per bbl. The [illegible]d is not large whilst the demand [illegible]crease. The sales foot up to 380 bbls [illegible] extra $9 75@10 00, principally at the [illegible]gure; extra family $10 75@11 00.

POTATOES—The receipts were large and so [illegible]re the sales. Neshannocks sold for 75@90c, as per quality. We note a sale of 600 bushels Peach Blows at 90@95c. for Jersey Sweet; sales of 15 bbls at $4 50@$5.

GRAIN—The market was steady with a fair local demand. Oats was one of the leading articles. We note sales of 100 bushels at 85c; and 800 bushels at 86c. Barley is wanted; sales of 700 bushels, spring, at $1 60; fall, $1 65. Corn dull, new can be readily obtained at $1 @1 10 in bulk. Wheat, was steady at $1 85@1 95 for red and white. Rye, was nominal at $1 25 @1 30 per bushel. The stock of the latter was limited.

BUTTER—The demand is on the increase. Sales 700 lbs roll at 40c. ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Was dull and buyers want lower prices. Sales of 40 boxes Western Reserve at 20c.; 35 boxes at 22c., and 40 boxes Hamburg at 23c.

FLAX-SEED—The market was dull at $2 50 ₱ bushel.

BACON—The market was steady and prices unchanged.

ASHES—We have no change to notice. Sales of Soda, common, 7½c.; Refined, 7½c.; Alkali, 17c.; Nitrate of Soda, 14c. ₱ lb.

CHESNUTS—The receipts have fallen off. We note small sales at $5 25@5 50 ₱ bu.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Friday, Nov. 4, 1864. }

BUSINESS—The demand was fair, and sales were moderate. The views of buyers and sellers were apart. The news from Oil City was very conflicting in regard to new wells; also as to the capacity of the ones that were previously reported. The Maple well that was reported from 1,500 up to 3,000 barrels has settled down to between 100@1,000 barrels. Make your calculations in that range, and you will not be far from the mark. We have seen both letters and dispatches from persons who profess to know all about it; by comparing all together, it would appear their knowledge had but little to do with facts. They either wrote from hearsay, or were interested; at all events, the various reports made buyers less anxious to operate; on the other hand, holders were demanding an advance, according to all at the rates that were current the previous day. The sales made were at an advance of from ½ to 1 cent per gallon in Crude. The river to Oil City was in fine boating order; boats running between the points are doing a good business. A lot of Bull Creek Oil arrived on Tuesday; it was disposed of on the landing—the particulars will be found in another part of this report. The "Urilda" arrived from Oil City with a good trip. The "Petrolia" and "Advance" will be due to-day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice.

CRUDE OIL—Holders appeared to have the advantage; buyers took hold sparingly. The advance that was asked did not meet their views. Actual sales were at 39@40c, packages returned; 110 bbls do, at 31c; 100 do, same figures; 450 bbls, at 31c, packages returned in exchange. We also note a sale of two bulk boats, containing about 1,200 bbls, delivered at the works of the purchaser, at 32c. Bull Creek Oil—We note a sale of 200 bbls on the Monongahela Wharf, at $11 25 per barrel. Refined—The market was firm, but with a limited demand; buyers are holding off for lower prices. The only sale that came off under our notice was 100 bbls, free, at 78c per gallon. Naphtha and Tar—The market was inactive. We did not learn of any transactions. Prices were nominal. We omit them.

**Oil Receipts Per Allegheny River.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. Wilkins | 312 | N. P. Logan | 70 |
| R. Ashworth | 145 | Poultney | 14 |
| Brewster, Hunter & Co. | 120 | Kirkpatrick | 135 |
| P. Sweeney | 32 | | |
| Total | 832 | | |

## Philadelphia Oil Exports and Imports.

November 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week, Refined | 2,030 bbls |
| Crude | 1,900 " |
| Total | 3,930 " |

The following vessels are now loading with Petroleum:

| | |
|---|---|
| For Cork and orders, Desiah | 3,500 bbls |
| For Cork and orders, Prowess | 3,300 " |
| For Cork and orders, Speedwell | 2,500 " |
| For Marseilles and orders, Imogene | 3,000 " |
| For Marseilles and orders, Witch | 3,000 " |
| Total | 15,300 " |

The Exports of Petroleum from the United States for ten months of the calendar years 1862, 1863 and 1864, less one week in October yet to be reported, have been as follows:

| | 1864. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| From New York | 18,281,590 galls | 15,484,499 |
| " Boston | 1,278,453 " | 1,572,297 |
| " Philadelphia | 6,048,096 " | 4,641,147 |
| " Baltimore | 652,028 " | 742,692 |
| " Portland | 13,978 " | 288,567 |
| Total, from U. S. | 26,260,145 galls | 22,743,202 |
| Same time 1862 | 7,658,678 " | |

## Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

November 2.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's warehouse were 22 hhds as follows: 19 hhds Virginia Leaf and Lugs, 1 at $9 25, 2 at $11, 1 at $12 50, 2 at $14, 2 at $16, 2 at $17 25, 1 at $19, 2 at $20 25, 2 at $20 75, 1 at $25, 1 at 24, 1 at $30 25, 1 at $50; 3 hhds Mason County, 1 at $19@25; 5 boxes Virginia, ranging from $8 to $22.

The sales of Leaf Tobacco at Morris and Chalfant's were at follows: 14 hhds viz: 4 hhds Owen County Kentucky, 1 at $16 50; 1 at $20 75, 1 at $23 50; 1 at $24 50; 6 hhds of Ohio, viz: 1 at $7, 1 at $9, 2 at $10 15@10 75, 1 at $11, 1 at $12 50; 4 hhds Mason County, Kentucky, viz: 1 at $8, 1 at $12, 1 at $14 50, 1 at $20.

## St. Louis Tobacco Market.

November 1.

Tobacco—Market more active for all grades. The sales comprise 20 hhds, as follows; 10 factory logs at $8 to $9 70; 5 planters' do at $10 to $12 common shipping leaf at $15 to $15 25; 2 medium do at $20 to $23 40, and 1 good do at $25 50 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 5 hhds were rejected. There were also 3 bxs sold at $5 80 to $8.

## Philadelphia Oil Market.

November 2.

Oils are quiet, and the sales of Fish and Lard Oil limited at quotations. Linseed is more active; sales are reported at $1 33@1 35 for present, and $1 40@1 45 for future delivery—the latter for December and January. Petroleum is firmer, and crude oil in demand and wanted at 40c. Refined in bond is selling more freely at 63@64c, and free at 80@83c, as in quality.

## Philadelphia Fish Market.

November 2d.

Holders are rather firmer in their views, but there is very little doing in Mackerel, and the sales are mostly confined to store lots, at $20 25 for medium and large is $16@18 for 2s, and $14@ $15 ₱ bbl for 3s. Pickled Herring command $8@12 ₱ bbl, as in quality; and Codfish are dull, and selling slowly at $7 75@8 ₱ 100 lbs.

## Philadelphia Seed Market.

November 2.

Seeds—There is little or nothing doing in Clover seed, and very little offering. The dealers are buying at $10@10 50 ₱ bus. Timothy is dull and nominal at $5 ₱ bus. Flaxseed is firm and quoted at $3 25@3 30 ₱ bus, with only moderate sales.

## IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

**Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.**—Aladdin Oil Company, 500 barrels Refined, for New York.

**Wormser & Co.**, 213 barrels Refined, for New York.

Lecanoo Oil Company, 72 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

North America Oil Company, 71 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 70 barrels Refined, for Philadelphia.

**Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.**—Shomaker & Lang, 63 doz brooms; R & A C Duncan, 61 half bbls Tobacco; Lewis & Co 6 do; Julia Patterson, 9 pkgs household; R T Kennedy, 150 bags wheat, 137 do do, Schomaker & Lang, 100 bbls flour, 100 do do; Hays & Stewart, 18 rolls leather; J Loughrey, 6 bales.

**Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. and C. R. R.**—J McPherson, 3 cars ear corn; Colonel Cross, 900 bags oats; Frank Sellers, 78 bxs Sides, 40 do Shoulders; J S Finch, 350 bags Rye; D. Wallace, 2 cars Rye.

## IMPORTS BY RIVER.

**Louisville.**

PER LENI LEOTI—J. Grazier, 35 hhds and 3 bxs tobacco; Clarke & Co, 104 hhds tobacco, 6 pkgs merchandise, 109 sks seed, 150 sks wheat, 221 bbls flour; Owner, 5 pkgs.

## PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, Nov. 3, 1864. }

Trade continues good, though without any violent fluctuations in prices.

We correct the list to conform to present ruling rates;

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acid Acetic | 55 | to | 60 | lb |
| " Citric | 1 40 | to | 1 45 | " |
| " Oxalic | 65 | to | 70 | " |
| " Tartaric | 1 70 | to | 1 75 | " |
| Alcohol 88 0-0 | 3 65 | to | 3 70 | gal. |
| " 98 0-0 | 3 70 | to | 3 75 | " |
| Aloes, Cape | 50 | to | 60 | lb |
| " Socotrine | 1 15 | to | 1 40 | " |
| Ammonia Carb | 45 | to | 48 | " |
| " Aqua fff | 14 | to | 17 | " |
| Annotta | 60 | to | 65 | " |
| Ashes, Pot | 11½ | to | 12½ | lb |
| " Pearl | 13 | to | 14 | " |
| " Soda | 6 | to | 7 | " |
| Balsam Copaiba | 1 60 | to | 1 65 | " |
| Bay Rum | 5 25 | to | 5 50 | gal. |
| Bark Cinchona, Red | 3 00 | to | 3 10 | lb. |
| " " Pale | 75 | to | 90 | " |
| " " Common | 50 | to | 60 | " |
| Black Lead, American | 4 | to | 6 | " |
| " " German | 9 | to | 11 | " |
| " " E. I | 15 | to | 17 | " |
| Blue Mass U. S. P | 1 15 | to | 1 18 | " |
| Blue Vitriol | 22 | to | 25 | " |
| Borax, Refined | 48 | to | 50 | " |
| Brimstone Roll | 7 | to | 8 | " |
| " Flor Sulphur | 11 | to | 12½ | " |
| Calomel, American | 2 25 | to | 2 30 | " |
| " English | 2 85 | to | 2 90 | " |
| Camphor Refined | 1 50 | to | 1 55 | " |
| Cantharides | 2 65 | to | 2 85 | " |
| Cassia in Mats | 85 | to | 87 | " |
| Chamomiles, German | 80 | to | 85 | " |
| " Roman | 25 | to | 55 | " |
| Chloroform | 2 80 | to | 2 85 | " |
| Cloves | 57 | to | 60 | " |
| Cochineal | 2 30 | to | 2 50 | " |
| Concentrated Lye | 12 50 | to | 13 00 | case |
| Copperas | 8 00 | to | 9 00 | bbl. |
| Cream Tartar | 70 | to | 90 | lb. |
| Cubebs | 1 10 | to | 1 15 | " |
| Cudbear | 40 | to | 68 | " |
| Emery Eng | 16 | to | 18 | " |
| Ether Nitric, Spirits of | 75 | to | 80 | " |
| " Sulphuric | 1 20 | to | 1 25 | " |
| Extract Logwood | 19 | to | 20 | " |
| " Liquorice Calabria | 50 | to | 60 | " |
| " " Italian | 63 | to | 65 | " |
| " Liquorice Sicily | 28 | to | 32 | " |
| Fustic, Chipped | 5½ | to | 6½ | " |
| Gals Aleppo | 1 15 | to | 1 18 | " |
| Gum Arabic, sorts | 73 | to | 78 | " |
| " White | 90 | to | 98 | " |
| " Myrrh, Turkey | 75 | to | 85 | " |
| " Shellac | 1 25 | to | 1 35 | " |
| " Tragacanth sorts | 65 | to | 70 | " |
| " Flake | 1 20 | to | 1 30 | " |
| Hoffman's Anodyne | 80 | to | 85 | " |
| Indigo Manilla | 2 00 | to | 2 20 | " |
| " Spanish float | 2 10 | to | 2 30 | " |
| Iodine Resublimed | 10 00 | to | 10 25 | " |
| Juniper Berries | 10 | to | 12 | " |
| Logwood Chipped | 4 | to | 6 | lb. |
| Mace | 1 60 | to | 1 65 | " |
| Madder | 22 | to | 24 | " |
| Magnesia Calcined | 1 60 | to | 1 75 | " |
| " Carbonate | 60 | to | 65 | " |
| Manna S F | 1 75 | to | 1 80 | " |
| Morphia, Sulph | 11 00 | to | 11 25 | ₱ oz. |
| Nutmegs, No. 1 | 2 10 | to | 2 20 | lb. |
| Oil Bergamot | 9 00 | to | 11 50 | gall |
| " Castor | 3 60 | to | 3 90 | gall |
| " Cinnamon | 8 15 | to | 8 50 | lb |
| " Cloves | 7 00 | to | 7 75 | " |
| " Cod Liver | 3 25 | to | 3 75 | gall |
| " Lemon | 7 00 | to | 8 50 | ₱ lb |
| " Lard City | 1 75 | to | 1 85 | gall |
| " " Cincinnati | 1 78 | to | 1 88 | " |
| " Linseed | 1 50 | to | 1 55 | " |
| " Neatsfoot | 1 50 | to | 1 75 | " |
| " Olive | 4 00 | to | 5 00 | " |
| " " Quarts | 9 25 | to | 16 00 | ₱ doz |
| " " Pints | 6 00 | to | 9 00 | " |
| " Origanum | 75 | to | 2 50 | " |
| " Peppermint | 6 50 | to | 7 00 | " |
| " Rosemary | 3 00 | to | 4 50 | " |
| " Sassafras | 1 60 | to | 1 65 | " |
| " Sperm genuine | 3 00 | to | 3 25 | gall. |
| " Tanner's | 1 50 | to | 1 70 | " |
| " Whale W B | 1 85 | to | 2 00 | " |
| " Wintergreen | 6 75 | to | 7 50 | lb. |
| Optum, Turkey | 17 25 | to | 17 50 | " |
| Pepper, Black | 48 | to | 50 | " |
| Pepper African Cayenne | 73 | to | 78 | " |
| Phosphorus | 2 30 | to | 2 50 | " |
| Plaster Paris, calc'd | 4 75 | to | 5 00 | bbl. |
| Prus Bi Chromate | 35 | to | 50 | lb. |
| " Chlorate | 1 00 | to | 1 15 | " |
| " Iodide | 7 00 | to | 7 50 | " |
| " Prussiate Yellow | 75 | to | 80 | " |
| " " Red | 1 65 | to | 1 75 | " |
| Precipitate Red | 2 55 | to | 2 60 | " |
| " White | 3 15 | to | 3 20 | " |
| Putty | 2¾ | to | 3½ | " |
| Quinine Sulph | 3 | to | 3 05 | oz. |
| Rosin (bbl of 280 lbs) | 36 00 | to | 38 00 | bbl. |
| Root Gentian | 25 | to | 28 | lb. |
| " Ginger, E. I | 48 | to | 50 | " |
| " " Jamaica | 70 | to | 75 | " |
| " Ipecac, Pow'd | 7 10 | to | 7 50 | " |
| " Jalap | 4 20 | to | 4 25 | " |
| " Liquorice | 28 | to | 30 | " |
| " Rhubarb, E. I | 4 00 | to | 4 25 | " |
| " Sarsaparilla Hond | 65 | to | 70 | " |
| " Seneca | 1 25 | to | 1 40 | " |
| " Valerian, English | 55 | to | 60 | " |
| " " German | 35 | to | 40 | " |
| Sal Ammoniac | 35 | to | 40 | " |
| " Epsom | 6½ | to | 7½ | " |
| " Soda | 6 | to | 7 | " |
| Seed, Anise | 42 | to | 45 | " |
| " Canary | 8 00 | to | 8 50 | bus. |
| " Cardamon | 4 25 | to | 5 00 | lb. |
| " Hemp | 4 60 | to | 5 00 | bus. |
| " Mustard | 25 | to | 30 | lb. |
| Senna, Alex | 40 | to | 45 | " |
| " E. I | 30 | to | 35 | " |
| Soda Bi. Carb | 10½ | to | 11½ | " |
| Soda Caustic | 15 | to | 15½ | " |
| Soap Castile | 28 | to | 31 | " |
| " White | 43 | to | 46 | " |
| Starch | 9½ | to | 10½ | " |
| Sugar Lead, white | 65 | to | 70 | " |
| Sumac, Sicily | 11 | to | 12 | " |
| Tannin | 45 | to | 48 | oz. |
| Terra Japonica | 15 | to | 16 | lb |
| Turpentine Spts | 3 20 | to | 3 40 | gall |
| Turmeric | 30 | to | 35 | lb. |
| Varnish, Copal | 3 75 | to | 7 00 | gall. |
| " Japan | 1 75 | to | 2 50 | " |
| " Damar | 3 75 | to | 7 50 | " |
| Venitian Red | 6½ | to | 7½ | lb. |
| White Lead Pure | 20 | to | 21 | " |
| " " Fancy B'ds | 9½ | to | 18 | " |
| White " Dry | 20 | to | 21 | " |
| Red " Dry | 20 | to | 21 | " |
| Whiting | 4 | to | 4¾ | " |
| Litharge | 20 | to | 21 | " |
| Zinc, Carbonate | 12 | to | 14 | " |
| " in Oil | 14 | to | 15 | " |
| " " French | 17 | to | 18 | " |

## THE HOG TRADE.

CINCINNATI.

There is still a good deal of talk about hogs, but as yet there has been comparatively little done. Yesterday a sale of 200 head was reported, at $11 per 100 lbs gross, and to-day sales of about 800 head, averaging 350@360 lbs gross, at $10 75 ₱ 100 lbs. The packers here are all prepared to commence operations, and as soon as the cold weather sets in will commence in earnest. On the 1st of November, 1863, just one year ago to-day, hogs were selling in this market at $6 ₱ 100 lbs gross. By a comparison of the figures, it will be seen that the advance has been $5 to 10 lbs.

There has been some progress made in shaping up things for the packing busines, and a few hogs cut, but it is yet much earlier than it is usually found safe for cutting, though a few small lots have passed over the blocks of one or two houses.

It is becoming the more prevalent rule among our packers to buy them gross than ever before, and it is not improbable that the net weight plan will soon be quite the exception. The sales so far have been principally at $10 gross, but some sales at $10 50@11 have been made.

LOUISVILLE.

Hogs are firm at 9@12c gross for corn fatted, and farmers for large lots were asking 8@9c on foot in the country. The sales at the Shelby House were fully maintained at these figures. The reported prohibition of the driving of hogs from Kentucky will, doubtless, greatly diminish the early work here, and tend to keep our packers in that condition of restlessness which idle hands on nigh wages always provoke, and may possibly tend to cause advances in prices at times when competition over small points of hogs shall be active. There was a sale to-day of a lot to arrive this week at $10 75 gross; other lots are held at $11, but regular packers are very indifferent about operating at these prices.

ALBANY.

Hogs are in good request at 12@13c. Receipts, 24,700; shipped to New York, 1,900. Eastern packers are buying pretty freely.

ST. LOUIS.

Some small lots have been bought for packing, and the market has been active and firm. Very little killing has been done in the hog-killing line by two or three of our city packing houses this week. Roe & Co. and Ashbrook have done something, yet the regular business has by no means commenced. We hear of no contracts by our packers. Over 5,000 head have been received this week at the Belivue, Broadway and New Brighton yards. Most of the sales have been at 9½@9¾c gross. Early in the week a few lots were sold at 12¾ to 13c net, and 10½c gross, and in the latter part of the week some light lots were sold at 8 to 9c gross. The principal sales at the Broadway yards to-day were 126 head, averaging 173 lbs at $7 10 per 100 lbs gross; 148 do, averaging 193 lbs at 9½c per lb; 187 do averaging 181 lbs, at 9½c; 212 do, averaging 210 lb, at 10c, and 240 do, averaging 177 lbs a 9¾c.

CHICAGO.

The *Tribune* says:—The total receipts of hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 36,981 head. This is 4,632 head more than were received last week, and 30,647 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week last year.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week.

| CLOSING PRICES. | This week. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Prime to extra qualities | $9 75@10 74 | $10 00@11 25 |
| Medium to prime | 8 50@ 9 50 | 8 75@ 9 75 |
| Common to medium | 7 00@ 8 25 | 7 00@ 8 50 |
| Stock hogs | 5 00@ 6 75 | 16 25@ 6 50 |

The difference in the supply this season and last is very marked, as will be seen from the following figures for the months of September and October, 1863-'64.

| RECEIPTS. | 1864. | 1863. |
|---|---|---|
| September | 42,080 | 74,481 |
| October | 119,259 | 294,108 |

It would, however, be remembered that last year the stock of old corn in the market was such as to enable farmers to commence feeding stock for the market at an early period, whilst this year it has been necessary to wait for the growing crop before they could commence, thus making the present season from four to six weeks later than last.

In the supply of last week there has been a very marked increase in the proportion of heavy corn-fed hogs, but with a very small demand for several days past, for New York, Philadelphia, &c., the market has been less active and prices have sustained a decline of 25@50c during the week.

There has been a steady and brisk demand for medium hogs, suitable for prime mess pork among our city packers, several of whom have purchased very freely, while others have done little or nothing, having the impression that when the excitement consequent upon the approaching election shall have subsided, the lower prices will prevail.


**REVOLVERS—**

Smith & Wesson's, Colt's, Cooper's, Allen & Wheelock's, Sharp's, and about a dozen other makes of

REVOLVERS.

On hand and for sale by

JOHN KENNEDY & CO., 85 Fifth street.

no3-1t


## New York Grocery Market.

November 2d.

Coffee—The market firm at our advanced quotations;

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rio, prime | 4 months | @42½ |
| Rio, good | | @42 |
| Rio, fair | | 40½@41 |
| Rio, ordinary | | 38½@39 |
| Rio, fair to good cargoes | | 40 @41 |
| Java, mats and bags | | @47½ |
| Maracaibo | | 38½@41½ |
| Laguayra | | 39½@41½ |
| St. Domingo | cash | @... |
| Stock of Rio and Santos on the 1st of November, 1864 | bags | 101,931 |
| Stock of Java | mats 36,327 | |
| Stock of Java | gov. bags 800 | |
| | | 87,127 |
| Stock of Bahia | | 8,216 |
| Stock of Marcaibo | | 9 974 |
| Stock of Laguayra | | 2,234